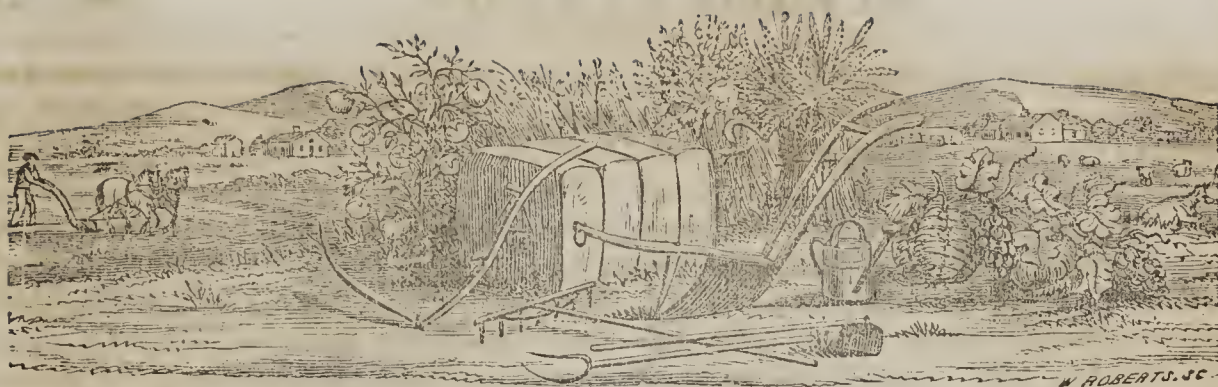


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THE FARMER AND PLANTER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.

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For the Farmer and Planter.

Exhaustion of Soils.

BY S. DUDLEY.

MR. EDITOR:—Every farmer is well aware that soils, after years of ordinary cultivation, decline in productiveness, and ultimately become "worn out" or exhausted. Some soils require but few years, and others require many years to produce this exhaustion; the *former* may have been in an unproductive state when the cultivation commenced, else there may have been a deficiency in the materials applied for the growth of the plants; the *latter* may have been in a productive state at the commencement of cultivation, else there may have been only an ordinary supply of plant constituents.

The farmer is frequently surprised that his intended crops fail when he has exercised particular attention in the application of *all* his manures. But experience teaches us that the majority of *failures* in farming may be traced to the imperfect understanding of the judicious management of fertilizers. Hence the importance of directing the farmers to the subject of inefficient manuring, which is the fundamental cause of exhaustion.

It is well known that many people are leaving the Atlantic States "for the West," because the soil in said States is so unproductive. It is also, generally known that the once fertile valleys of New York, are waning in productions. It is also true that the West must suffer a decline in fertility eventually, if the people pursue the present ruinous mode of culture which is practiced to a great extent throughout the country.

The following upon the subject, is taken from Liebig's recent work: "The mineral substances found in the ashes of plants, were originally ingredients of the soil. In the shape of the agricultural produce of a field, or in the crop, the entire amount of these ingredients of the soil which have become ingredients of the plants, are removed from the soil." Now it is evident that we must return to the soil the same quantity and quality of ingredients as the crop removes, if we would continue the soil in a fertile condition. As this has not been done with most farmers, it is obvious why soils decline or become entirely unfit for the productions of cultivation.

There has been a general disposition to borrow of the soil, without a knowledge of the mode of repaying; but this repaying is important with honest men, and, again, the soil will certainly *tell* if you do not repay. Here the question naturally arises. What must be applied to the soil when a crop is removed? As a full answer would be too extended for this article, a partial one must suffice.

In the ashes of the cereal grains, phosphoric acid, and potash predominate; in tobacco, lime is most abundant; and in cotton, phosphoric acid and lime are the principal constituents.

Besides these, there are seven inorganic elements which aid in the constitution of the ash, all of which must be present in the soil in the proper condition and quantity for the assimilation of plants.

The mineral constituents of our bones, consist principally of phosphoric acid and lime, (phosphate of lime). But how can we expect bone-making materials in food produced on lands destitute of it. Flour made from wheat raised on such lands, is inferior in quality to that raised on good lands; therefore, should be sold for a corresponding inferior price.

The remaining ninety-eight per cent. of the crops before stated, is composed of organic ingredients, which, in connection with the mineral, are usually carried from the farm, and the farmer ought to furnish an equivalent in the form of special manures. But even the fertilizers produced on the farm are not properly managed, consequently the value is depreciated about seventy per cent. by exposure to the leaching rains, and the evaporating atmosphere. However, the volatile gasses may benefit some wise or fortunate neighbor, whose soil contains absorbents with open mouths to arrest the valuable runaways.

Having hinted at causes sufficient to pro-

duce exhaustion, it remains to cite—more particularly than has been done—the means of restoration.

The old adage, "Appearances are deceitful," applies to many soils which will not produce crops, still they contain the elements of plants in a crude or unprepared state. Owing to the minuteness of the radicles and mouths of plants, the preparation of their food is an object of importance, and one closely allied to the mode of restoration.

Some barren soils contain the elements for the growth of plants in a state prepared for immediate use, but the variety is too limited to complete a plant structure.

There is but one wise course to pursue for the resuscitation of these soils, namely: by the aid of *science*, which can point the way which *art* should follow. This it can do by giving the quantity, quality and condition of the elements, which the soil holds for plants, and also, by showing the precise fertilizer which it requires. Is not this reasonable? It is true that long and watchful experiments have been of great avail to the farmer, and he owes his success to them principally; yet there is abundant room for science to make improvements with the co-operation of art. The one is dependent upon the other, and they should be constantly in company upon every farm without a disposition to mention their respective merits in a manner of superiority—for they are equal, and he who regards them otherwise, is not a *genuine* farmer, with the loss of but little time.—Ed.

Keeping Roads in Good Repair.

The following remarks on roads, keeping them in good repair, the effects of bad roads on the value of farms, &c., will apply as well to South Carolina and our neighboring States, as to New York. There is a lamentable want of a road-making-spirit in our land, the effects of which are unpleasantly demonstrated to us in travelling over both our highways and by-ways. We have often wondered how a man can reconcile the selfish principle to himself to suffer an obstacle—a fallen tree or other obstruction to remain across the road, perhaps in his own lane or in sight of his door, for months, waiting for road-working day to come round, to the inconvenience of himself and all other persons who may chance to travel the road, rather than send a hand or go himself and remove it, which might in most cases be done

That this is an object of much importance may be generally conceded, so long as men merely *talk* about the matter; but it seems to be otherwise when they are called upon to *work*, if the reluctance, indifference, shirking, and dislike to that duty upon the public highways, may be taken as indications of the real state of

sentiment existing on the subject. The indifference which many display in regard to keeping roads in good repair, and their unwillingness to do their proportion of work upon the public highways, have often been matters of surprise, and sometimes of philosophical speculation upon some of the dark and profound mysteries connected with human nature. We have sometimes wondered that selfishness—total absorption in one's own interest, and total indifference to the interests of others—could ever be indulged to such a degree as to become wholly blind and even suicidal. It has seemed as if no other inference or hypothesis were admissible, when we have seen men neglect to repair some little defect in the road near their premises, which they had to suffer from every day, and which might have been rectified in an hour or two, or less sometimes, just because others would derive some benefit from it as well as themselves. For months and months we have seen farmers plunging through rough, racking and muddy places, with injury to wagons and harness, when a very little work would have removed the whole difficulty and the cause of it. But then others would have been benefitted by their work as well as themselves, and therefore, though right in sight of their own windows, and though passing it several times every week, the ugly obstruction which had broken reaches and thills, and been the dread of many a traveller, stands unrepaired for months to the disgrace and inconvenience of a whole neighborhood, and especially of him who lives close by it. If the selfishness which prevented the needed repairs in such a case is not *truly blind* to its own interest and is not *suicidally* destroying itself, then our philosophy of the matter must be somewhere at fault. For the persons living nearest the bad spot would have been paid for all the little labor necessary a hundred fold, by saving of suffering and of loss of wear and tear of wagons and harness; and yet they submitted to it for months just because some others would have received a *little* benefit, even though they would have secured to themselves *many times more*. This is truly an astonishing exhibition of selfishness and perverted and depraved nature.

But we took pen in hand to record a case which demonstrated most impressively to one neighborhood the great value of good roads, or of keeping roads in good repair. A gentleman from the state of New York visited some of the Western States, during the spring months, and in one of them found a farm which exactly suited him, as he thought. From a village at a distance of a few miles, where he was staying, he had occasion to go out several times to look more particularly at the farm and fixings, and to talk over the proposed purchase. The road was bad in several places at first, but every time that he went over it, it seemed to be in a condition still worse than before. This had such an effect upon him that he gave up all thoughts of purchasing a location, in every other way suited to his taste. He argued that beside the *discomfort* of such a road, which was no small matter to him, it would inflict upon him many positive losses. He foresaw there

would be many days in the course of a year when he could not travel it at all, at least with any load or any comfort; and that there would be days when he could not carry his family to meeting as he might on a better road. He foresaw, too, that he never could carry off as much of a load of grain or wood or anything else as he could on a better road, and that the tear and wear, or damage, in the matters of carriages and harness would be much more than on a road kept in better repair. If this does not demonstrate that farms are *more valuable* for good roads near them, then the attempt to teach this much needed lesson may be given us in despair.—*Country Gentleman*.

The Poultry Mania.—The highest American quotation for a pair of Cochin Chinas, was at Boston, where \$100 was paid at one time for an extra sample of two-year-old fowls; while at a prize show at Birmingham, last year, a pair of gray Shanghais were sold to a Mr. Taylor for one hundred pounds sterling, nearly \$500. Large sums of money have been expended in this transitory delusion, and many persons have found themselves vastly in error in regard to the prospective profits arising from the traffic in this very uncertain species of property.

The Value of a Garden.—But I hold that any farmer, who is worthy of the name, will prepare a small plot of ground for his wife and daughters, and that will, out of love to them, make it all they can wish or desire. It is these little things that make homo pleasant and happy; and it has been the lack of these that has driven many a loving heart out in the world and away from a sterile, barren home. Give the wife and daughters a place to plant, tend, and rare their flowers; help them, if needs be, although it may take an hour sometimes that is hard to spare, and you will a thousand times bless God for so ordering your mind that you did so. What husband or father, rugged though his nature may be, does not fondly linger around a home made so bright and cheerful by the fairy hands of his wife or daughter, scattering, as it were in his way, the beauties of their little plot?

What son or brother ever forgets his home who has found his room daily perfumed with the flowers which have been raised by the hands of a fond mother gentle loving sister, and placed there through the promptings of their own dear affectionate heart? What daughter ever forgets the home where she has cultivated her little garden, and year after year been so happy in the blossoms which have been borne upon the plants she has watered and tended with such patient care? Parents, brothers, sisters, the dear old home, all—all come back to her, though years may have passed away, in the scent of the bloom of every flower. The family is seldom unhappy, whose dwelling is surrounded with shade trees, and whose garden is gay with cultivated plants. Do not, then, I beseech you, forget the flower garden.—*Mr. Peter's Address*.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY N. B. WEBSTER.

Letter 12.

We transfer to our column, from the New Era, the following, it being one of a series of letters, headed 'science for the people.'

In devoting a chapter to the *elements of machinery*, the author trusts that all classes of persons will find something of practical importance. The *mechanic* will at once recognize the necessity of a knowledge of the theory of the mechanical powers, and the more complicated the tools or machinery used in his business, the more essential is such information to him. The *farmer*, perhaps, may esteem such knowledge as inapplicable to his business, and consequently feel less interest in its attainment. Such, however, is by no means the fact. Taking for granted that those, whose avocation demands an acquaintance with what is usually called machinery, fully appreciate the importance of the elementary principles involved; and also believing that the more numerous class of producers—the farmers—too lightly esteem this particular branch of what some are pleased to call "book knowledge," the writer will attempt to point out a few of the various applications of the mechanical powers with especial reference to the practical operations of agriculture. The attaching of horses or other animals, to ploughs, carts and carriages, that they may draw most advantageously, is one of the results of this very knowledge. The construction of the plow; of the shafts and axles of the cart, so that the wheels may not press against the linch-pin, and also the arrangement of the wheels of the carriage to avoid danger of upsetting, and give the best line of draught for the horses, afford instances of the practical applications of the laws we propose to consider. Is it desirable to yoke together two oxen of unequal strength, in such a manner that the work done by each animal shall correspond with his physical ability? The law regulating the equilibrium of the lever will indicate the means to accomplish the end desired. Should it be convenient to attach two horses of different strength to the same plow or carriage, the work may be apportioned to each in accordance with the strictest equity, by a simple mechanical calculation.

This department of knowledge, dates back, to remote antiquity. The balance was one of the earliest inventions. In the book of Genesis, we learn that Abraham, "*weighed* to Ephron the silver, four hundred shekels, current money of the merchant, for the field which was in Machpelah, and the cave which was therein." Now Abraham died 3676 years ago. Ancient Troy was destroyed 3039 years ago, and pulleys, inclined planes and other mechanical devices are represented to have been in common use by the Trojans. The ancient walls of Babylon and Nineveh, as also the Pyramids of Egypt, were never reared without the application of some of the mechanical powers.

A machine in its simplest sense, is a body by which force or motion may be transmitted or modified, either in respect to quality or direction. In this sense, machines are called mechanical powers, of which there are essentially two, the *lever* and the *inclined plane*. By some writers the *cord* is reckoned a machine. It is common to enumerate six simple machines, viz: the *lever pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, screw and wedge*; but the pulley and wheel and axle are modifications of the *lever*, and the screw and wedge, of the *inclined plane*. These simple machines, by ingenious combination, constitute the most complicated contrivances of human invention. It must be constantly borne in mind that machines never *create* power. They are employed as expedients to enable a small force acting for a longer time, or with greater velocity, to accomplish what would otherwise require a greater force: or sometimes to enable a great force with small velocity to impart great speed, where the resistance is slight, as in the application of running water to the propulsion of the machinery of mills and factories. On board vessels also, a few hands can raise an anchor, that would require a larger crew than it would be profitable to employ.

The point of support of a lever is called the *fulcrum*, and there are besides in all kinds of levers four things to be considered, viz: the power; the weight; the distance of the power from the fulcrum, and also the corresponding distance of the weight of resistance. The power and its distance may be called a *pair* of terms, as may also the weight and its distance from the fulcrum. Now if either of the four terms is unknown, it may be easily found, because the product of one *pair* must always equal the product of the other *pair* of terms, when the lever is in equilibrium.

In all calculations of mechanical powers, the product of the *weight* into the *distance* it moves in a *vertical* direction, is equal to the product of the *power* into the *distance* it moves in *any* direction. When the distance the *weight* moves, is mentioned, it is always understood to be in a vertical direction or away from the center of the earth. We see then, two sets of terms, the *weight* and *its distance*, and the *power* and *its distance*, and when any *three* are known the *other* is the quotient arising from dividing the product of the *two* making a complete set, by the odd term. There are usually reckoned, three kinds of levers, but as the principal stated above applies to them all, it will be unnecessary to specify them particularly. The wheel and axle is only a perpetually acting lever, the radius of the wheel being the long arm, and the radius of the axle the short arm. As instances of the applications of the lever, may be mentioned, most kinds of weighing apparatus, oars for propelling boats, scissors, many of the bones of the body, pincers, tongs, &c. A horse draws on this principle. His hind feet constitute the fulcrum, and the weight of the horse is the power applied, the point of its action being the center of gravity of the horse. This explains why a horse can draw better with some weight on his back. Every farmer knows the importance of apportioning the load in a cart, that

some of it may press on the saddle. This also shows why the line of draught should tend to draw the horse down, instead of raising him up, and also why a *tandem* team, or one horse harnessed before another, will not draw as advantageously as when the horses are harnessed abreast; as in the former case the line of traction of the forward horse is nearly horizontal. One reason for making the fore-wheels of a carriage small, is to obtain the best line of traction, and not as some suppose, to make the carriage run more easily, as in that respect on a smooth road, it would make no difference what the diameter of the wheels might be; while on a rough or rocky road large wheels, having a leverage, more easily pass over obstacles.

Articles may be correctly weighed in fraudulent scales, or those in which the fulcrum is not in the middle of the beam. In such a case, the article will appear to weigh more in one scale than in the other, and the true weight will be the square root of the product of the two weights. Thus if a piece of beef weigh in one scale *four* pounds, and in the other *nine*, the true weight of the beef will be *six* pounds. In all these estimates, the weight of the lever is not considered, but to be accurate we must find the weight of the two parts of a lever and also the distance of the two centers of gravity from the fulcrum, and then consider the weight of each end, as a weight suspended at the distance of the center of gravity.

Large masses of matter may be very accurately weighed, a part at a time. Suppose I desire to find the weight of a cylindrical boiler, and have no apparatus sufficient to accomplish it at once; I may place *one end* of the boiler on the scales, and ascertain its weight; taking care to keep it horizontal; and afterwards weigh the other end in the same manner, and the sum of the weights will be the weight of the boiler. It is also possible to weigh any small article with great accuracy, without any regular balance, when we have a set of correct weights. Take any convenient lever, and suspend from the two ends, convenient scale pans, and put weights in one side, equal to the weight required, and ballast the other side till the lever is in equilibrium; then replace the weights by the article we wish to weigh, and the result is obtained without further calculation.

It may be interesting to state, that with ordinary balances, we can weight out any number of pounds from *one* to *one hundred and twenty-one*, inclusive, with only *five* weights, viz: 1, 3, 9, 27 and 81 pound weights. Balances have been made to indicate the thousandth part of a grain. The application of the lever to the printing press, and to *toggle joint* cotton press, enables a small power to exert an immense pressure.

The pulley, as can easily be proved, is only a modification of the lever, and is subject to the same principles of calculations. In general, every movable pulley doubles the effect of the power. The windlass and capstan are modifications of the wheel and axle, and subject to the same laws. In theory it makes no difference what is the diameter of the pulley, but in practice large pulleys are preferable on account

of preventing the short bend of the rope, the rigidity of which is very considerable when it is of large size.

By means of a rope passing over a fixed pulley, a man may raise himself to a considerable height, or descend as he chooses. Means of escaping from high buildings when they are on fire, have been contrived on this principle, by which a person may descend in safety. Probably the most indispensable application of the pulley is in the rigging of ships. There is, however, a very unfortunate arrangement of this useful machine, which has brought an untold amount of suffering and misery on the human race. I do not refer to the barbarous machines of inquisitorial torture, for wresting limb from limb; but the fashionable contrivances sometimes called "consumption pulleys," for compressing the chest, and distorting into a hideous caricature "the human form divine."

The inclined plane is the simplest and most frequently employed of the mechanical powers. All slopes in hilly regions are inclined planes, and in the laying out and construction of roads, the theoretical principles involved should be understood. Common stairs are inclined planes, with notches for the feet, and an inclined plank, is constantly used in loading and unloading waggons with heavy articles. We may here remark that a laborer can ascend an inclined plane with a hod of bricks or mortar, easier by going fast, and also that we can go up stairs with less expenditure of muscular force, when we go quickly. By referring to our table of *falling bodies*, it will be seen that, as a body will ascend and descend in the same time, if a body is thrown upward with *twice* the velocity, it will rise to *four* times the height that it would with a single velocity. When the power acts in a direction parallel to the *plane* the product of the power into the length will equal the product of the weight into the height of the plane; but when the power acts parallel to the *base*, the product of the power into the base of the plane, will equal that of the weight into the height.

The wedge is only a double inclined plane, and the screw is similar to a spiral stairway or a continuous inclined plane. In calculating the power of the screw its diameter is never taken into the estimate, except for allowance for friction.

A very useful application of the principle of the inclined plane, is in the launching of ships, which is easily accomplished when the plane rises one inch to a foot in length. Various and complicated as are the machines of our factories and work-shops, their effects are reducible to the simple principles stated in this article.

The Fence Laws.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have read one or more articles in your paper, on the propriety of the next Legislature enacting a law compelling every one to fence in his cattle or take the consequences of turning them loose to graze on their neighbor's crops. I live in an afflicted neighborhood—a very much afflicted portion of this beautiful earth—beautiful but for man and cattle. Did you ever plant a corn and pea crop,

which, watered by genial showers, and nourished by the warm rays of the summer sun, you have watched and tended, with the fond anxiety of a doating parent, to full maturity, and then have the fell destroyer (a neighbor's cattle), by a succession of vigorous sorties, carried on by night and day, nip one in the *ham*, the other in the *mutton*, make a clean sweep of nearly your whole provision crop, leaving you to feed your animals with which your next crop is to be worked, on grass and pumpkins, or to buy provisions. You have never met with such affliction, or I am morally certain that you would leave off belaboring Chase, Giddings, Sumner, and the other long-eared gentry, and devote your whole energy to the cattle question.

There are any number of two and four legged asses about us, but they commit not one-fiftieth part of the ravage and destruction done by cattle.

I give a few instances of the annoyance and loss suffered by the Planters, and the system of cattle raising carried on near us. A gentleman planting upon A——oo, owned some very fine bottom land, about thirty acres—which, although well fenced, he was obliged to throw out of cultivation, on account of his neighbor keeping sixteen head of cattle, having no one to mind them as their owner was a small planter, destroyed \$150 worth of peas one year; the next they broke into his corn, and consumed a portion of that; they ate out from \$100 to \$150 worth of peas for another planter; they broke alike into well fenced and badly fenced enclosures; they were shot with every description of shot, from mustard seed to buck. They had to choose between shot and starvation and they took the shot. I have kept three or four negroes in a pea field in the day to pick and mind, and a watch by night, and rescued but a few sheets from their rapacious maws.

I look upon the present system of turning cattle loose, to graze wherever they can find pasture, as a most fruitful source of irritation and discord between neighbors in the country. [The question may be asked, Why not impound the cattle? In the first place you must catch them, or get them in an enclosure. In the second place, you must keep them there until you can get the authority of a magistrate, (which I have been told was requisite for keeping them); and in the third place, you must find a magistrate—which you may accomplish within twenty or thirty miles of the spot on which the grievance occurs. The present law commands to impound; necessity, stronger than law, commands us to put twelve buckshot in each barrel and await emergencies. There is a form of the evil, which I do not know if it exist elsewhere, but it does here, and that to a most grievous extent.

Suppose an estate sale is advertised, and cattle, among other things, are sold. These cattle are bought by drovers or speculators, and left to graze upon the open lands of the plantation from which they are purchased—some one in their vicinity being hired to look after them. The beef cattle are sold, and the rest are left to increase. This does not exist for one or two years, but is a system regularly carried

on for a series of years. One man living near Walterboro, owns cattle for forty miles round. I myself have seen his cattle ranging in the woods of Ashepoo, thirty miles, at least, from his residence. These cattle will, of course, when fall comes and the pastures of the woods fail, break into any enclosure, and not stop to inquire wheather it is of the lawful height or not. I have been told that the above mentioned individual would pay the highest price for cattle which he has never seen, and probably will never see. Now, compel this person, as well as others, to fence their cattle instead of feeding them at their neighbors' expense, and I will aver that one section at least of the State will be freed from a formidable nuisance. If the present law is not changed, Judge Lynch must make and carry into execution his own laws.]

A VOICE FROM THE PINE-LANDS.

Cutting Hay.

There are at present a multitude of conflicting opinions in relation to the period when grass should be cut, some contending that the operation of mowing should be commenced as soon as the development of the flowers has commenced: others that the scythe should by no means be introduced till the seed has become partially matured, as they suppose the superior value of this adds more to the value of the plant as a whole, than it abstract. No definite rules, however, can be laid down in this matter, as practice must necessarily vary with the contingencies of temperature, aspect, climate and the specific character of the grasses ordinarily cultivated. For our own part, we think that one should commence as soon as inflorescence begins. He will then have time to get through haying before the crop becomes too far advanced towards maturity; and his hay, though less heavy, and consequently somewhat less valuable as a market product, perhaps, will be much more succulent and sweet than if permitted to stand till a later period, or till it becomes dead ripe.

The old method of making hay in the sun and drying it till scarcely a particle of moisture is left in the fibre, is now almost universally depreciated. On this subject, one of the greatest farmers who has ever lived, has the following remarks, which we find in the Germantown Telegraph:

“As soon as the grass is fairly freed from moisture, it is put into narrow heaps, which are made as high as possible; and to prevent these from falling down a small stake is driven into the ground, around which the grass is carefully arranged with the hand. A handful of grass is then taken from one of the swaths, and the longest and strongest portions are chosen from it to cover the top of the heap or hay-cock with, care being taken to trim the upper or flowering part of the grass downward. These pyramidal heaps are then suffered to remain until the grass of which they are composed is thoroughly dry, which is generally somewhere between the eighth and fifteenth day. On the heap being opened, the grass in the interior of it will gen-

erally be found to retain its hue and freshness. I have seen grass thus made into large heaps, in dry and windy weather, which has made very rapidly without requiring to be moved, and has been quite green. Temporary rain or showers will not do it any harm beyond that of depriving the external parts of some portion of its greenness, but should the wet weather continue for any considerable period of time, there is a possibility of the hay becoming too much compressed; it will then be necessary to open the heaps, and shake and loosen the hay, in order to prevent it from acquiring an unpleasant flavor."

This may be obviated by making the cocks small, say of about eighty pounds weight, when first put up, and covering them carefully with green grass. I give you this for what it is worth, some may be induced to try it this season on a small scale, and report the result. One thing is admitted by every one, which is, that the less the hay, in making, is exposed to the sun, the more valuable it is, it retains its color and flavor better, and consequently is worth a great deal more per ton than when dried up by the burning rays of the sun.—*Real Estate Register.*

Supports for Lightning Rods.

We extract the following on "Supports for Lightning Rods," from the "Country Gentleman;" but the opinions of scientific men are so variant and contradicting on the subject of Conductors of Electricity, that we know not who to believe. "When Doctors disagree, who shall decide?"—*Ed. F. & P.*

Nearly all the directions that occasionally appear for the erection of lightning rods, require that a glass insulating-ring be placed around the rod at each point of support to prevent the electric fluid from passing to the building. Most of the rods we have seen have this contrivance carefully attached to them, and in most instances the ring was placed inside a hole through an iron rod or bolt, the other end of which entered the timbers of the building.

Now, there are but two objections to this contrivance, namely, that first, it is of no use; and secondly, it misleads to security by causing neglect of other precautions—all for the following reasons:

1. The distance insulated is too small to be of any practical utility, for very small charges of the fluid, such for instances as may be obtained every successive second from any good electric machine, will leap through the air a greater distance than from the rod to the iron support; consequently in the heavy explosions from the clouds, it would be perfectly inefficient.

2. The glass, by becoming wet, as it certainly would in any thunder storm, would immediately become a conductor, and if useful at any other time, would now lose all its valuable property.

3. The nearness of the rod to the iron support, would tend to turn the fluid into the building, if the communication to the earth below should happen to be imperfect, or if the

explosion were too large to be easily carried down by the rod.

A much better plan is to make supports of wood which may be of plank or small scantling, with a hole bored through one end for the passage of the rod, the other to be screwed, nailed, or mortised into the building, so as to hold the rod off at least one foot distance from the outer side or wall. If the rod is sharp at the upper end, high enough above the roof, continuous throughout, and enters the earth several feet (at least 6 or 7,) so as to reach permanently moist earth, no danger can ever arise—because the electric fluid always takes the *best conductor*, and as iron conducts almost infinitely better than seasoned wood, and the rod is held by it at some distance from the building, the discharge would pass instantly into the moist subsoil, and be as instantaneously dissipated through the earth. *Baked wood* is nearly as perfect a non-conductor as glass; and when a foot in length and compared with glass of only half an inch, would insulate incomparably the best. Every electrician is aware that the heaviest discharge from a Leyden jar may pass safely through a metal rod held in the bare hand, provided the communication is complete at each end of the rod—which being so much a better conductor than the hand, none of the fluid passes into the latter. In the same way, a good lightning rod, high above the building, and entering the earth deeply, will carry down a heavy discharge through even thoroughly moistened supports, without any tendency to pass into the building. An interesting proof of this fact occurred some years ago, at a house formerly occupied by the writer. The rod, an inch in diameter, was a single silvered point at the top, and entered the earth six feet, into a bed of charcoal deposited there. During a severe thunderstorm, an explosion occurred to which the discharge of a cannon seemed as a mere pop gun, and the building trembled to its foundations. It was, however, found to be uninjured; but the next day the point of the rod with its cap of silver, was found melted into a ball nearly as large as a rifle bullet! This rod was held about one foot from the clapboarding by means of wooden supporters, painted like the rest of the house; and but for its protection in carrying down, as it evidently did, a tremendous discharge of lightning, the dwelling would probably have been shivered to fragments.

From the Country Gentleman.

Rye and Barley for Winter Pasturage.

Living in about the same latitude as your correspondent in Texas, who is desirous of knowing the qualities of Rye and Barley for winter pasturage, and having had some experience in winter pasturage, I will give him the result, hoping it may have the effect to induce further experiments among some of your numerous readers in this section.

I have ascertained from experiments that September and October is the best season for sowing rye and barley for winter pasturage. And if sown on rich soil it will be suitable for pasturing in January, and can be constantly pastured until April or May, when it becomes tough,

and shows a tendency to go to seed. It should then be turned under with a large plow 8 or 10 inches deep and the land will be in a good condition for a summer crop. If the rye is left to go to seed the straw is of but little value and it is not liked by stock, and has but little nutriment. As regards the comparative value of rye and barley, rye has the preference, being more tender and nutritious. Barley has the advantage of a more rapid growth at first, but it decays earlier and does not grow as rapidly as the rye after having been fed off, and the rye is preferred by stock.*

I had, a few years since, a field of rye and one of barley adjoining. The enclosure was open so that the stock could feed in both or either, and I found they ate the rye off close to the ground whilst the barley was from 6 to 8 inches high.† I also tried the experiment of keeping a milch cow for a week on the different pastures, and I found the week's pasture on the rye had the preference both in quantity and quality of milk and butter, since which time I have abandoned the barley pasture and only sown rye. I have also been experimenting with several of the northern varieties of grasses, such as Timothy, Orchard grass, Kentucky Blue grass, Lucern, Red and White clover, Italian Rye grass, "Iverson's" Rescue, and the South American Evergreen. The seed of the latter I procured last fall from Dr. N. B. Cloud, editor of the *American Cotton Planter*, and which I am inclined to think is the best adapted to our section of any of the varieties I have tried. Although the past winter has been a very unpropitious season for grasses, having been very dry and cold, still this variety has continued to grow, and afforded good pasturage all the spring, and is still looking well, having now commenced to go to seed. I intend saving all the seed I can for further experiments this fall. My experiments with red and white clover have also been very satisfactory, and have convinced me that, with the use of proper fertilizers, and care in preparing the ground, we can grow as fine crops of red clover here as in any other part of the Union. I sowed my clover about the first of November last, which, by the by, is about one month or six weeks too late. I have pastured it since February, until within about one month since, and it is now from eight to ten inches high, and in bloom; but to get a good stand of clover for a permanent winter pasture, it should not be pastured the first year. I have just measured a stalk of it, which measures 4 feet 8 inches, and is very tender and juicy, and I am inclined to think it a superior summer grass.

I am convinced from my observations and experiments, that, with the proper fertilizers and cultivation, ours is the great grass-growing section of the United States, and if the eastern people who have for years past furnished this section with hay, could make one-half the quantity to the acre that we can from our native grasses, they would have made fortunes by the traffic; but the high price the eastern hay has commanded here the past few years, has direct-

ed the attention of a few to the cultivation of the different varieties of foreign and native grasses, and I hope the result of these experiments will prove so favorable that in a few years such an article as eastern hay will not be found or known in our markets. P. B. POMEROY.

Mobile, June 25, 1855.

From the American Farmer.

Cotswold Sheep in Virginia.

LUTHER TUCKER, Esq.—In compliance with your request, I send you this notice of my sheep: I had a flock of good sheep, but found, besides the fleece, each sheep at four years old on grass, would not command more than \$2.50—the best, fed on grain in the winter, would bring over \$4.00. To supply a butcher each year a lot of fat sheep of a farmer's own raising, would require him to keep four lots on hand to sell one, fleece but little more than paying for the keep. To rely upon a fleece alone for profit, was too insignificant a matter. At the highest price per pound given in the United States, it would require too many sheep to make a small sum of money. Not being satisfied with this state of things, I determined to purchase some of the large mutton sheep of England, the improved Cotswold, and try what could be done with them; and as independent of the pride I believe it the true policy to have the best as it soonest returns the outlay, I imported, and I do import each year, winners of the high prizes of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. If they beat England, I must surely have the purest bred and best.

I soon found, after putting three crosses of my imported bucks on my ordinary flock, that the fleece greatly increased in weight, and sold for as much per pound as the fleece of the ordinary sheep, and I sold the mutton from these crosses (not thorough bred) without difficulty, the fall after one year old, for \$10 each on the farm, so that I sell out clean every year, keeping none over the winter, but the breeding ewes and the lambs of the spring.

You will see from my circular sent you by remarks of others about my sheep, that I have sold some muttons for \$35 and \$25 each; and you will see from the number of pounds of washed wool to the fleece, that we make more money to the fleece than any other breed. I send you samples of wool—the longest is from a fleece of 18½ lbs.—the next 17½—the next 16—the next 14—the growth being from the shearing of 1853 to that of 1854; All is not so long. I have had it longer. I always wash my sheep before shearing, but admit that the flock from raising lambs and losing some wool average only 6 pounds washed. We never sell under 30 cents per pound, and sometimes get 40, and you will see we still make as much money or more to the fleece than any breed. Selling out clean every year enables us to keep all our sheep of the most profitable size—ewes that bring us lambs every year (and being prolific) mostly bring twins and wool too. We are never overstocked—the butcher is always ready for the overplus. I consider the improved Cotswold the most profitable sheep for general farming purposes,

*Not so with our Stock.—Ed. F. & P.

†Right the reverse with us.—Ed. F. & P.

(wool and mutton,) for while I formerly sold one mutton four years old for \$2.50 on grass, and \$4.00 on grain in the winter, in the same time, besides getting more money for fleece, I sell 4 of his breed for \$10; and that profit is in that proportion, allowing that each bring the same number of lambs,* for I never sell one of them the fall after one year old for less than \$10 each, part bred at that—butchers have offered \$6 and \$8 cash for some lambs, and refused. The thorough bred are too much in demand, and too costly to alter.

Seeing these results, naturally the farmers in this section have occasionally procured of me rams, and improved their flock, until this little county of Clark that I live in has now a reputation for mutton probably unequalled by any State in not the true policy of the farmer to keep that the Union. It is breed which produce the greatest amount of money from the smallest number? It is not unusual in this county, for a flock of from 40 to 50 ewes, part bred, to yield in mutton and wool each year, from \$500 to \$600.

I know it is a theory with some that these large sheep require more food to sustain them than the small breed. Some say double. My experience is the reverse. I cannot, nor can any one else, form any correct idea of the fact on grass, but nearly correct conclusion can be arrived at when you feed them on grain, for the butcher. In this way I have tested it. I have, beginning at the same time, fed a lot of ordinary sheep 4 year old, the pick of 700 good ones, and a lot of yearling Cotswold, the same number in adjoining field, the most indifferent field to Cotswold—the same amount fed at the same time to each lot. The former always eat up clean, and wanted more; the latter always left some, and were sold January 1st, rolling fat, for \$10 each; the former not until same time in March; then with difficulty and grumbling by the butcher for \$4.00 each having the advantage of the others also in age. I have come to the conclusion that at least 2 (I believe 3) Cotswold, even yearlings, can be fattened well for the butcher on the grain that it takes to fatten one of the others of any age. The Cotswold have great propensity to take on fat—are always mutton. Indeed, you cannot lay the fat on any other as you can on them. It is their nature. All others travel a great deal, and ramble off their food. The Cotswold are heavy, sluggish sheep, fill themselves and lay down and ruminate like cattle, and thus convert their food into fat, instead rambling it off; and it is to this sluggish quality, I ascribe the fact that I have never lost a thorough bred by dogs; they do not jump and run when any thing comes into the field, thus tempting dogs to the chase. They are large sheep; have been brought in England, by full treatment at 3 years old, thorough bred, to net for butcher over 500 lbs. Can any other breed of sheep give from \$2 to \$5 in fleece in the spring he is one year old, and in the fall of the same year, without fail, \$10 as mutton, and draw butchers hundreds of miles to get them at that, as they do here every year? Can cattle do so? and they have no fleece. Can they give \$10 even the fall after one year old? and they consume

infinitely more per head. Then what animal can be so profitable to the farmer as the Cotswold sheep for general farming purpose, return its outlay with such certainty, so speedy and so unceasingly?

JOHN WM. WARE,
Near Berryville, Clark Co., Va.

* 11 ewes brought 23 living lambs—5 of the 11 brought 16 lambs—one of the 5 brought 4—the other 4 brought 3 lambs each.

We commend the following article to the serious consideration of our readers every where. It is our business to make our profession as respectable as any other. There is no reason why it should not be so, and we have only to act for ourselves, for no others will do it for us, to make it so.—Ed. F. & P.

From the Nashville Tennessee Whig.

Farmers, Study Your Profession.

MR. EDITOR:—It is somewhat strange that the little time farmers devote to literary pursuits they spend in acquiring *political* in preference to *agricultural* knowledge. We now address the farming community:

The lawyer spends his time in poring over his law-books, acquiring a knowledge of jurisprudence. The physician dissects the human body, ascertains the precise location of every artery, vein, muscle, nerve, bone, &c., &c.; acquires a knowledge of the condition of health, and the cause of disease. The minister ponders over the Sacred Scriptures, and reads works that will afford him knowledge of divinity. In short, they all "*study their profession.*" Now, how is it with the great mass of those who devote their time to tilling the soil? You profess to be farmers—agriculturists—and yet almost the sum total of your reading and study is of a political character. We are denominated a nation of farmers; yet we patronize and support about three thousand *political* and but sixty or seventy *agricultural* papers—about in the ratio of forty-five to one. The greatest source of our nation's wealth and prosperity is in her agriculture. Our schools and colleges for disseminating a knowledge of the professions, law, medicine and divinity, are numerous (all well enough;) yet the whole nation can scarcely boast of one such institution for the spread of a scientific knowledge of agricultural operations. We read with delight and admiration of our vast exports of agricultural products; yet do little or nothing, in the aggregate, to keep up the productiveness of our virgin soil. We boast of our privilege of having a voice in the elevation of our officers; yet vote for men unskilled in our profession, who will legislate on any and every subject save that of spreading about scientific knowledge of agricultural pursuits. Each State, county and town throughout the Union, almost, has its regular meetings for the discussion of agricultural topics, compared with the political.

Now, farmers, our appeal is to you—to *you* who have the power of swaying every legislative body in the Union—to *you* who may say to them, Legislate for us, encourage our profes-

sion, attend to our wants, do what you can at least to aid us in discharging successfully the most important duty devolving upon man, or it shall be our most imperative duty to act the part of Cromwell—to throw you out of our employ, and place those in your stead who will do our bidding. We say to you the question is asked. Shall this state of things continue, so long as "water runs" and mankind are born with the demand of food stamped upon their constitutions? We have more confidence and faith in growing intelligence of American farmers than to believe that such a system of things will long be permitted to exist. Farmers, awake! behold your dignity and your strength! Exercise the power you have for your own best interests and the good of the race, and your wants will not be neglected. Every farmer or tiller of the soil may aid in this great work.

If your library consists of but half a dozen volumes, let one at least be devoted to agriculture. If you obtain and read two periodicals, let one be devoted to agricultural topics. And since *farming* is your profession, if you should read four or more papers, let two or more be devoted to the same subject. If in the future you should contribute your mite for the erection and support of two institutions of learning, let one have an agricultural education, if such can be had in America—if not, patronize the schools of the "Old World." If you attend conventions, fail not to attend the agricultural convention. If one or two associations is to be attended, political or agricultural, patronize the latter. When you cast your vote into the ballot box, let it be for one who will advocate boldly and faithfully the interest of your profession. If every farmer would attend as closely to his own profession as here set forth, or as the minister to his text, how long, think you, it would be till the farmer's calling would be as honorable as though he were classed with the titled nobility? How long, think you, it would be till the farmer's profession would be sought by the educated, the talented, and the wealthy? How long before his occupation would be loved, desired, admired and sought?

A YOUNG FARMER.

From the Southern Farmer.

Pulling Fodder Injurious to Corn.

Messrs. Editors:—During the past year I made an experiment to test the effect which the pulling of fodder would have upon the corn from which it was pulled. The result surprised me not a little; and as I think the experiment a valuable one, I herewith send you a full statement of the manner of conducting it, and the result. I selected a portion of my corn field in which the rows ran perpendicular to a road, and counted sixty rows along the road. I then measured seventy yards along the rows on each side of the piece designed for the experiment, and marked off a line parallel with the road at seventy yards distance from it. This embraced 4,200 hills, from the alternate rows of which the fodder was stripped to the top, leaving the intermediate rows untouched. After the fodder was cured, I weighed it, and found

that I had just 200 pounds, which, at \$1.25 per cwt., is worth \$2.50.

The two parcels of corn were kept entirely separate until the test was fully made, which was done in the following manner, viz:

Having the two piles before me, and wishing to ascertain the number of ears in each parcel, I commenced with that from which the fodder was pulled, and counted 75 ears into a basket, from each draft, until I had weighed the whole of it. I then went through the same process with that from which no fodder was pulled. By thus counting, I found that I had upwards of 100 ears more in the portion from which the fodder was not pulled. This surplus I divided between the two parcels, so as to equalize the number, and found that I had 1,119 pounds in the former, and 1,362 pounds in the latter portion, being an increase of 243 pounds in favor of not pulling fodder.

I then shelled the same quantity from each parcel, to ascertain the portion to be deducted for husks. This amounted to one-fifth in each case.

The result gave me 195 pounds of shelled corn, in the place of 200 pounds of fodder, which was suffered to remain on the stalks.

This lacks one pound of being $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, which, at 80 cents, would give \$2.80; showing a loss of 30 cents, which is equal to 48 cents per acre, besides the labor of pulling and securing the fodder.

To show that no exaggeration existed in this experiment, the ears were counted, and the number equalized, as before stated. The inequality may be accounted for in two ways.—First, many ears were broken off in pulling the fodder; and secondly many were prevented from maturing from having the fodder pulled from the stalks.

It may be supposed that this fodder was pulled too soon. In the common acceptance of the stem such was not the case. I suffered it to stand until it was thoroughly ripe, or what is termed suffering for the want of pulling.

This experiment shows an entire loss of 18 bushels to the hundred, or one sixth part of the crop. The above was an experiment allotted to me by the Prince George's Hole and Corner Club, of which I am a member. If you think it worth publishing, you are at liberty to use it in that way.

J. H. BATCHELOR.

Another Time will do as Well.

It is a common saying, that all the operations of nature go on regularly without delay. If we hear a farmer or mechanic repeating this saying, "that tomorrow will answer the purposes just as well as to-day," we may rely on it that such persons will never prosper in their business. The farmer that never thoroughly repair his fences, till after his cattle have repeatedly tresspassed upon his crops, or never has his plow or harrow ready for use, till after proper time has passed, practically adopts the principal, that another time is as good as the present. The patient that is confined to his bed by sickness, and neglects to call a physician till after the disease has become matured and threatens death, is another procrastinator, and advocate of the doctrine, that future time will be available to a present purpose and benefit. The student

that neglects his books from day to day, and passes his time in indolence, expecting by future diligence in study, to be distinguished at the bar or in the councils to the nation, is practically following out of the same absurd principle, and indulging similar vain anticipations.

The man that neither plows his ground nor plants and sows in the proper seasons, because it is a little too hot or cold, a little too wet or dry, but fancies that another day, or week will answer as well, need not anticipate a bounteous harvest. In all the departments of business—in the cultivation of the soil in the mechanic arts, in the successful prosecution of study, there is a *proper time* in which these employments are to be carried on; and this time being neglected, no future period will answer as well.—There is, in almost every kind of business, a *crisis* in which "time must be seized by the forelock, and the motto be, "*now or never*." The farmer may, through indolence neglect to provide proper shelter and food for his cattle, or to repair in summer his fences and his houses; the consequence of course will be disastrous to himself. He must experience the *ills* resulting from his negligence and procrastination. If his house, or barn needs repairing, the proper time to do it, is in the summer. But as he is a procrastinator in everything, so he defers this work to the time of the autumnal rains, which beat into the chambers to the injury of his furniture, or into his barn to the great detriment of his hay and grain. Frequently, also, in traveling you will notice the houses of some people with many panes of glass broken out; the convenience is, that much cold and discomfort are experienced within. But all this is the results of absurd doctrine, that "another time will do as well as now." From this absurd principle there often arises a great want of proper economy, and good management in the affairs of a family. Some families are always behind hand in all their domestic matters. They are late to rise in the morning; the bright sun, as he looms up from the eastern horizon they never see. Long after he shed his benign rays on hills and over valleys they are still locked in slumbers. The breakfast is belated, the morning is wasted, the day is gone before its proper work is accomplished. Nothing of course is done in proper season. Disorder reigns throughout the domestic concerns; and tardiness and negligence are visible in the management of the farm. There is no economy practiced within doors or without. The children are unprovided with shoes till after the snows of winter have come. The horses are not stabled till after they have suffered from the cold autumnal rains and frosts. A want of thrift is every where visible. Now all this arises from the fact that his family have got into the habit of not improving present time and opportunity, but deferring every thing to the uncertainties of future time. Many of the above remarks will apply with equal propriety to persons in other occupations of life.—*North. N. Y. Farmer.*

Spare the Birds.

Summer is at hand, and with its pleasure will come the daily nuisance to those who dwell amid rural scenes, of hearing the "soft notes of shot gun." Every one who has paid attention to the matter, know that even crows and black-birds are productive of more good than harm, and that the vast increase for the last few years of destructive insects, is owing almost entirely to the wanton destruction of birds which are not even legitimate game.

"In Japan the birds are regarded as sacred" never under any pretence are they permitted to be destroyed. During the stay of the expedition at Japan, a number of officers started on a gunning excursion. No sooner did the people observe the cruel slaughtering of their favorites, than a number of them waited upon the Commodore, and remonstrated against the conduct of the officers. There was no more bird shooting in Japan by American officers after that; and when the treaty between the two countries was concluded, one express condition of it was, that the birds should always be protected. What a commentary upon the inhuman practice of our shooting gentry, who are as eager in the pursuit of a tom-tit as of an eagle, and indiscriminately shoot every thing in the form of a bird which has the misfortune to come within reach of their murderous weapons.

"On the top of the tombstones, in Japan, a small cavity or toughts is chiselled, which the priests every morning fill with fresh water for the use of the bird. Enlightened America should imitate these beautiful customs of the barbarous Japanese, if not by providing fresh water for the feathered warblers, at least by protecting them from the worthless louts who so ruthlessly destroy them. Unless something is done, and that speedily, our insectivorous birds will be wholly exterminated, and then farewell to fruit growing. A thousand plans have been suggested for the destruction of the *circulio*, all which have proved worthless. We have one which we know to be infallible—protect the birds.—*Ex*

To Work the Worst Spoiled Horse.—MESSRS. ED TORS—Place gear on the horse, the backband as far back as his kidneys, the belly-band at the usual place. Have the traces short, that the singletree can only pass the root of the horses tail, and stop 6 or 8 inches above his hocks. The gear should be strong, and well secured at all points. It is best to have the horse secured in his stall for a day or two before leading him out, that he may become used to the gear, and less liable to kick. The beauty of the thing is, the singletree binds so close to his hams, that it prevents the play of his heels. When you discover your horse will bear the touch of the singletree and gear, you may then attach plow lines with gear and place a drag, and practice him until he will bear the plow or wagon.

I have adopted this plan for more than twenty years without a single failure to gentle the worst runaway animals I ever knew, in fact, they cease to kick and become gentle at once.

Yours truly, BIRD SAFFOLD.

Seguine, Guadalupe Co., Texas, 1855.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Cotton Caterpillar.

MR. HARRIS:—As it has been predicted that this is to be a caterpillar year, I send you some experiments made under my own observation in September, 1852, with a view of destroying, at least, a portion of the millions then devouring the cotton crops. We first of all burnt a kiln of lime, out of the oyster shells gathered from around the negro houses: apart of which was strewn broad-cast over the cotton, early in the morning and late in the evening, so as the lime might adhere to the leaves when the dew was over them, very few of the young ones could be seen a day or so after this application, but it did not seem to kill the large ones, they would eat such parts of the leaves as escaped the lime, four, six eight, and even more, could be found on a single leaf. Then a strong wash was made with lime and salt water taken from the river and sprinkled thickly over another part of the field; this proved more efficacious than the lime alone. Many were destroyed, and for a day or so they were brought to a stand still, were much disturbed, and eat quite sparingly, and had this application been repeated, no doubt they would have been so sickened as not to do much injury. Afterwards a sack of salt was procured, and a strong solution made with salt water, by adding as much salt as the water could dissolve, (leaving out the lime) each negro being prepared with a swab, or mop, made out of the common fennel and filling a can or piggin with the mixture, wetting or drenching thoroughly a very luxuriant piece of cotton planted on reclaimed salt land—leaves young and tender, the caterpillars were unusually abundant, and to my surprise a day after, scarcely one of any age was to be found on the piece thus treated, when on the adjoining portion not experimented upon they were as thick as ever. During the term of these experiments, the weather was cloudy and showery, which favored the caterpillars, and was much against the applications used. Preventives should be applied when the caterpillars are young, then they are on the top and outer branches and more easily got at; as they advance in age they become more hardy and stand hunger longer. Now Mr. Editor, I know that many will laugh, as they did during the progress of these experiments, and say that nothing can ever be found out to arrest those innumerable and destructive insects and it is more than folly to make the attempt.

Respectfully, yours, W. A. M.
BEAUFORT, S. C., 23d July, '55.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Mechanics.

FRIEND SEABORN:—Planters, generally, have but little mechanical predilections, therefore they pay but little attention to such matters, and very often neglect their own best interests. Having been "brought up in" that state "at the feet of" a mechanic, I have a fondness for mechanics; more so, perhaps, if I could indulge, than to planting, which prompts me to examine machinery and implements when and where I can. Recently, when in Clinton, in this country, some 25 miles east of me, I called in at the Gin Factory of Messrs. Hewes, and was shown a few of his new stands and the improvements. As to style and finish, though not equalling the Massy stands in quality of wood, yet surpassing those of Southern manufacture, generally, and are neat strong and tasty. I was particularly pleased with an improvement in the seed board, admitting an instantaneous emptying of the contents, without lifting it up and cleaning out by hand; another, and an important improvement, the bottom of each tooth is not brought to an angle, but convex, obviating in a great measure. I think the twist that is made by the cotton, especially, if damp, being forced into the angle at bottom or heel of tooth. The brush is made as is now generally approved, with a number of rows of brush around a cylinder, boxes for it, &c., &c., all complete. I have a friend who has used one of Hewes' stands, and says it exceeds anything he ever used. He assured me he had pressed out 7 (seven) bales per day's ginning, and had it sampled to test accurately before he would conclude the trade.

I have used the Carver, Carver, Washburn & Co's. and two others, Southern make, and tested half dozen others from the Collins & Eagle stands down, and for the life of me, I cannot see why we should send to Yankeedom for even gin stands. I will guarantee as good a stand from Hewes as from Carver, Carver & Co.

Another article of prime necessity—corn mills—I beg to allude to in this connection:

Willis P. Coleman, of New Orleans, for years a citizen of Mississippi, has a corn and flouring mill, of various sizes and prices, which, for lightness of draft and quality of performance, will equal any sent to us from the *far off* North or up-country. I have known Mr. C. for some 16 or 18 years, and know he is able to make a good article, and one that must give satisfaction, and I think him willing.

I am an advocate—aye, publicly! but without fee, save in the belief I will benefit my country

—for these articles so necessary to the Southern planter, knowing their quality, and then, they are Southern make. Strange as it may seem, planters can buy these two indispensable articles at prices cheaper than similar ones can be brought from Bridgewater and Perkopolis; yet our planters prefer others. Never can we have mechanics to compete with foreign workmen, if so marked a preference be shown. It is idle to say they are not so good. I am willing to test before a jury of 12 sworn planters, as to the performance. Of such matters I hope my brethren will permit me to say I have had much experience. I am by nature mechanical, and my taste leads me to notice. I have tried to get the best, tested and tested, and though I was supplied ere I saw these, yet I am certain they are better than any I have tried.

This is said to benefit those planters who have to supply themselves with such, and I ask to enquire of those before they buy, and for your own sakes, for the cause, prejudice not against these or other things which will follow, because I refer to them.

On my honor, the manufactures have no idea that I intend to write of them; nor, dear reader, am I more interested than you ought to be, viz: for my country. I am actuated alone by the desire of being useful.

Yours truly, M. W. PHILIPS.

Edwards, Miss., July 3, 1855.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Economy in feeding Horses and Mules.

When corn sells at a dollar and a quarter a bushel, a planter has pretty strong inducements to study economy in feeding this grain to his horses and mules. The writer has recently been experimenting a little in the way of testing the relative value of *boiled* and *dry* corn for the nourishment of a working horse. The result is a gain by boiling, varying from 20 to 25 per cent. We had rather feed four bushels of soaked and partly cooked corn, than five bushels of the grain dry, particularly where one has very little straw, blades, or other "roughness," to give with the corn.

It is well worth while to heat water boiling hot, and pour it over cut feed and ground grain to facilitate the extraction of their alimentary properties in the stomachs of working animals. It is not enough to fill the digestive apparatus with coarse forage, or the seeds of cereals, if we would secure the best attainable results for the food consumed. It must be so prepared as to yield up its life-sustaining virtues in a speedy and perfect manner. As a general thing, grain fed to horses is quite imperfectly digested; so much so, indeed, that not a few hogs and cows in and near villages and cities, subsist mainly on the dropping of horses that travel the streets.

Over 60 per cent. of corn is starch, which is insoluble in cold water, and not very soluble in

Juices of the stomach. By boiling or baking, starch is transformed into a kind of gum which dissolves readily in water, and is easy of digestion. If grain keeps up to anything like its present market price, it will soon be as common to bake bread for horses as for men. Unlike the ox, the horse has a small single stomach; and there is not one argument in favor of cooking food for persons that does apply to its equal preparation for horses. Scotch farmers have been some years in the practice of baking bread for their plow teams when hard at work. It is soon eaten, agrees well with the stomach, and gives a fatigued animal the maximum of time to lie down on a good bed and rest. The kind of feed, designed to make good blood, and a plenty of it, does not supersede the necessity of cut hay, fodder or straw, whose *bulk* is important for the due expansion, and vigorous action of the digestive organs.

Our practice is to boil corn some three or four hours, and salt it about as much as for hominy or bread. It swells to nearly twice its original volume, which is no inconsiderable advantage. Horses fed mostly on green rye, barley, corn, clover, or lucerne, do best when a part of the water in such succulent plants is dried out before they are eaten. Even cows giving milk, like half-cured new hay better than perfectly green grass. A young corn plant two feet or so in height, has about 90 parts of water in 100 of its stem and leaves. This fact does not prevent its being nutritive at that early stage of its growth, for it has very little wood, or woody fibre, which is indigestible. Dry matured plants yield their nutrient elements sparingly to horses, so compared with oxen and other ruminants.

Corn alone is too heavy feed for both horses and oxen; and among the thousand and one inventions for crushing and grinding corn in the ear, we doubt whether there is anything equal to the "*Little Giant Corn and Cob Mills*," advertised by Carmichael & Bean, in the pages of this journal. Large experience in feeding corn and cob meal has demonstrated its economical value. The cobs do not yield any notable amount of positive sustenance; but they serve to render *all* the nutritive elements in the corn available for the support of animal life, and where fodder is scarce as it now is, crushed cobs, if sound and not weathered, mix admirably with pure meal.

To work poor mules, oxen and horses, or waste their expensive food, is bad economy; and one way to keep teams poor is to use dull, worthless plows and harrows, which require both man and beast to go three times over a field to effect a degree of tillage, which, with really good implements, might have been better done at one plowing or harrowing. Every step in agriculture ought to tell; but it cannot, with bad tools, and badly kept working cattle and servants.

L.

Insects Injurious and Beneficial to Vegetation.—Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, has had employed Mr. Townsend Glover, an artist and naturalist of distinction, for the purpose of investigating the habits of the insects

injurious and beneficial to crops; and illustrating the same with the view of describing them with the remedies for their diminution or destruction, and all other information on the subject, in the agricultural reports. He has recently left for Florida, where he will pass several months, studying the insects pernicious or beneficial to rice, tobacco, sugar cane, orange, and the cotton plant, and also to discover the cause and remedy, if practicable, of the white rot in the live oak. Mr. Glover has been engaged during the year past in watching the operations of the rice and cotton insects in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, the corn and grain insects of the Middle and Northern States, and the insects attacking vines and fruit trees in general, as well as numerous insects beneficial to the farmer. Many of the insects referred to he has engraved on stone, which are now in progress of printing, and will illustrate the next agricultural report. As this subject is one of unusual interest, and will tend to the benefit of all sections of the Union, we trust the indefatigable efforts of this gentleman will receive the hearty co-operation of the agriculturists throughout the country, and his labors be crowned with success.—*Union*.

California.

We have never doubted that it was true interest of California to Admit Slavery, nor do we doubt that such would have been the decision of her population, if they had, in the first instance, been left free to choose their institution. Read the following description of her Agricultural capabilities.*

CALIFORNIA.—The California newspaper are fond of portraying the wonders of the young State of California, and of holding up to the admiration of their readers her genial climate and her fertile soil. And indeed they have reason to be proud of their State, for California is certainly in many respects one of the most remarkable countries in the world. As far to the northward as the city of San Francisco cotton of excellent quality has been raised for four success seasons, and in sufficient quantity to demonstrate the fact that the soil and climate are well adapted to its culture. Tobacco of a quality equal to best Virginia has been raised in Sonora, and there is no doubt that rice would flourish admirably upon the lands bordering the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The nutmeg grows wild upon the northern hills, and the orange and fig tree flourish in the southern part of the State. All the fruits and vegetable peculiar to the temperate zone may be found in California, and many of the tropical products.

The California papers quote the comparison of Fremont and call their State the "Italy of the West;" and one of them, the "Alta California," goes even further than this and declares in effect that California is moar truly Italian than Italy the winter skies are continually overcast and the weather is raw; whereas in California "we have truly an Italian climate, from which the real lover of Italian skies will not wish to wander far nor linger long away.—*Boston Journal*.

All the productions of the Southern States

are congenial to some part of the wide domain of California. But of what use is this adaptation of soil and climate? The soil and climate of Algeria, of Egypt, and Australia, are equally adapted to these productions, and thick-headed philosophers have hence jumped at the conclusion that it was easy to supersede the monopoly which the slaveholders have of the markets of the world. There are a thousand regions of the world that can produce as fine tobacco as Cuba. Why, then, is left to this little island to supply the whole generation of fastidious smokers with their favorite luxury? The answer that the Cuba tobacco is produced by the organized labor of an inferior race, directed and protected by masters.

The products of slave labor can be equalled in quality in every part of the world where climate is favorable. But nowhere can free labor compete with them in the great markets. We have advantage that are decisive. Slave labor operate systematically, on a large scale, and under the direction of a class of men who have the means as well as the motive to prepare themselves intelligently for their business. It is simple in its range, and thus gives the precision of habit to labor and of experiment to the planter. The nature of its products in a given time and area, can be calculated on with reasonable certainty, and hence the supplies it will furnish to the markets of the world can be estimated with almost as much certainty as the work of a given amount of machinery. But the standing and unanswerable proof of its superiority, is that it has never yet met fair competition without demolishing its rivals.

California really sacrificed her best interests in interdicting slavery within her limits. Not only is her soil admirably fitted for the rich culture of the South, but the entire valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, embracing a region scarcely less in extent than the whole of South Carolina, are subject to some miasmatic fever as the low lands of the South—fevers of white race alone.—*Mercury*.

*And yet some of the Southern members of Congress tried to gull their constituents into the belief that the country was not adapted to slave-labor, and hence not worth contending for by the South.—*Ed. F. & P.*

MICH COWS.—The "best and cheapest" food for milch cows, which we have ever found, was good corn fodder, clover and herd's grass hay, and half a bushel, or three pecks of roots—say, beets, parsnips, carrots, flat turnips and ruta bagas—per day, for each cow, fed to them in the morning soon after they were milked.—Under this treatment they gave more milk than under any other, and we found it the cheapest.

For the Farmer and Planter.

A Problem to be Solved.

MR. EDITOR:—Dear sir—"Plant less and manure more," has ever been the advice of agricultural writers and editors. By this policy, they say, the product of each acre can be doubled, your lands rested and your labor saved. In my career as a planter, I have often reflected

on this recommendation, and have as often come to the conclusion that you were all in error, at least as applicable to myself, for the following reason, viz: It requires all of my cotton seed and composts of every description (and I keep my stables, cow-pens, &c., well littered) applied to my corn lands exclusively, and that, too, only heavy enough to make a tolerable fair yield, to supply my plantation with provisions, and it is surely evident that if I applied the manure heavier, and consequently on less ground, I could not make as much, because nothing would be allowed for the natural productiveness of the soil. Since the introduction of guano amongst us, however, and my acquaintance with its value as a fertilizer, I have thought it probable that this principle might be carried out with success, and for the consideration of those interested, I will state my proposition, and solicit their opinions as to its practicability.

My idea is to plant only half the amount of corn that I have been in the habits of planting, and as much more cotton as I can with this saved labor, and double the yield of the corn by applying the cotton seed of this additional amount of cotton, and as much guano as the money springing from this cotton will buy.

The points to be solved are: First, how much labor is required to prepare, cultivate and gather an acre of corn, and how much an acre of cotton; and secondly, will this saved labor bestowed on cotton and converted into ground, and applied with all the other manure to half the amount of land in corn, double the yield. If it will do it, it is clear that it would be good policy to adopt it, for by it the labor devoted to his extra cotton is not taxed in making provisions, a certain quantity of land is rested, and that which is planted in corn will certainly improve by such rich manuring.

As a basis upon which to make the proper calculation, I will suppose a plantation on which there are twenty-five hands—eleven of them plowmen—and two hundred and fifty acres of cotton, and one hundred of corn planted. The questions then to be determined are, how much more cotton will these twenty-five hands be able to tend by cultivating only half as much of corn (fifty acres), and can as much corn be made off of these fifty acres by this treatment, as was off of the hundred under the old plan.

This system, if practicable at all, would, of course, be only to those whose lands are adapted to guano, and who have Railroad or water facilities for obtaining it.

Very respectfully, J. M. DANTZLER.
St. Matthews, July 26, 1855,

REMARKS.—Our friend seems to be in a quandary—

who of our planters will come to his relief? soon, we trust, as it is a matter of importance to all of us. The advice to "plant less and manure more," is, undoubtedly, as a general rule, good; but whether it will be applicable to our friend's case, is not so certain. It depends altogether on the degree (if we may so term it.) of manuring heretofore given his corn. It may be that his corn land has been manured to its highest productive capacity, and, if so, it will not do to drop off half with the expectation of his usual product from an additional application of manure. But if the land has been only partially or lightly manured, then the result of a more liberal application will, in all probability, justify the change of system.

As to the proposition laid down by our friend, we would suggest, also for consideration, whether it might not be best to set the surplus hands (consequent on dropping off half the corn land,) directly to making manure instead of cotton to buy it. In other words, suppose it will require two hands to cultivate 50 acres of corn, and the same number to cultivate 25 acres of cotton, then if we drop 50 acres of corn, we may add 25 of cotton, when we shall only have 25 of the 50 at rest. But instead of this course, suppose again that we allow the whole to rest, and set the two hands thrown out of work to collecting materials and making manure. Question.—Would not the manure made by these two hands more than counterbalance all that could be purchased with the proceeds of 25 acres of cotton with the seed of the same superadded? Recollect that this course will allow us to rest one seventh of our land, (350 acres,) instead of the fourteenth, if we cultivate 25 acres of cotton.—Ed.

From the Gazette and Advocate.

Proceedings of the State Agricultural Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 8, 1855.

The delegates to the State Agricultural Convention of South Carolina, assembled in the City Hall, at a 11 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, August 8th, 1855.

On motion of Dr. S. V. Caine, Col. J. F. Marshall, of Abbeville, was called to the Chair, and Maj. S. G. Earle, of Anderson, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. J. W. Parker, for the enrolment of the Delegates, the Chairman called for them in alphabetical order, by Districts. The following Delegates appeared.

DELEGATES.

Abbeville.—John A. Calhoun, John P. Barratt, S. V. Caine, Allen Vance, C. W. Sprowell, J. R. Tarrant, T. B. Bird, S. S. Marshall, Wm. Smith, J. H. Logan, John Cothran, Edmund Belcher, J. Foster Marshall, W. A. Williams.

Anderson.—O. R. Broyles, S. G. Earle, J. N. Whitner, A. P. Calhoun, W. R. Calhoun.

Charleston.—R. S. Porcher, J. Dubose Porcher.

Chesterfield.—T. E. Powe.

Darlington.—W. E. James, S. H. Wilds, R. L. Hart.

Edgfield.—S. S. Tompkins, T. Watson.

Fairfield.—N. A. Peay, E. G. Palmer, W. H. Ellison, W. W. Boyce, John Adger, J. R. Ai-

ken, T. S. Dubose, R. E. Ellison.

Kershaw.—W. J. Taylor.

Lexington.—J. C. Hope, W. F. Caughman, Jacob Nunamaker, J. H. Counts, S. M. Leaphart, John Fox, J. C. Degaffarelly.

Laurens.—A. G. Summer, Dr. B. S. James, W. T. Chappell.

Lancaster.—C. P. Pelham, J. H. Witherspoon.

Marion.—S. M. Stevenson, Wm. S. Mullins.

Marlboro.—H. W. Harrington, Sam'l Sparks, J. W. Harrington.

Newberry.—J. M. Henderson, W. E. Hardy.

Orangeburg.—Jacob Dantzler, Jacob Stroman, Thomas Oliver, O. M. Dantzler, Adam Anaker, John Dantzler, J. C. Edwards, John H. Felder, A. D. Goodwyn, J. D. Trezevant.

Pickens.—J. C. Miller, W. M. Keith, N. H. Jenkins, R. A. Thompson, B. E. Seaborn.

Richland.—Col. W. Hampton, Maj. O'Hanlon, A. R. Taylor, Dr. A. J. Green, J. D. Frost, C. Bookster, J. Sykes, Dr. R. W. Gibbes, D. John Wallace, A. F. Dupard, J. Bates, Col. Fenley, Thos. Taylor, Maj. Stark, W. Clarkson, Jas. S. Guignard, jr., James S. Scoot, W. F. DeSaussure, Col. H. H. Goodwyn, J. M. Howell, James Catheart, John Crawford, Col. Sims, E. Hope, W. Hampton, jr., Francis Bulkley, J. T. Sims, J. H. Kinsler, E. J. Arthur, Maj. Wm. Wallace, T. J. Robertson, J. T. Flemming, H. P. Green, J. U. Adams, Col. Harris, Col. Thomas Davis, Col. J. Bauskett, J. B. Davis, J. W. Parker, A. M. Hunt, Wm. Glaze, F. Hampton, C. R. Bryce, John English.

Sumpter.—W. Nettles, Wm. Harris, G. W. Lee, O. P. McRay, J. D. Blanding, J. M. Pitts, T. R. English, J. B. Moore.

Union.—W. S. Dogan, G. B. Tucker, T. A. Carlisle.

Dr. S. V. Caine proposed the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to nominate officers for this Convention. O. M. Dantzler moved to amend the resolution by appointing one from each District, which was adopted.

The chair then appointed the following committee:

Dr. S. V. Caine, O. R. Broyles, R. S. Porcher, T. E. Powe, E. G. Palmer, W. E. James, J. C. Hope, T. Watson, A. G. Summer, W. S. Mullins, J. W. Harrington, O. M. Dantzler, E. J. Arthur, E. M. Keith, W. S. Dogan, W. J. Taylor, Wm. Nettles, J. M. Henderson.

The committee retired, and on returning made the following report:

"The committee appointed to nominate officers for this Convention, beg leave to report the following officers:

President.—Dr. John P. Barratt.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. T. E. Powe, C. P. Bookster, O. R. Broyles, Jacob Stroman, J. Dubose Porcher, A. G. Summer.

Secretaries.—Dr. J. W. Parker, Sam'l G. Earle, S. V. CAINE, Ch'n.

The report was confirmed.

The President, on taking the Chair, briefly returned his thanks, and stated that the meeting was ready to receive resolutions.

Col. J. F. Marshall proposed the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved: That a committee consisting of one member from each Agricultural Society, and one from each District not having a Society represented in this Convention, be appointed by the Chair to prepare business for this Convention.

The Chair named the following gentlemen to compose the committee:

Abbeville Society,	J. F. Marshall.
Calhoun's Mill,	J. A. Calhoun.
Greenwood Society,	T. B. Bird.
Pendleton "	A. P. Calhoun.
Anderson "	O. R. Broyles.
Black Oak "	R. S. Porcher.
Darlington "	W. E. James.
Chesterfield District,	T. E. Powe.
Edgfield Society,	S. S. Tompkins.
Farfield "	E. G. Palmer.
Lexington "	John Fox.
Laurens "	A. B. Summer.
Marion "	J. M. Stevenson.
Marlboro District,	J. W. Harrington.
Orangeburg Society,	J. H. Felder.
Richland District,	A. G. Green.
Pickens Society,	B. E. Seaborn.
Union "	W. S. Dogan.
Sumpter "	T. R. English.
Laneaster "	J. H. Witherspoon.
Newberry "	J. M. Henderson.
Kershaw District,	W. J. Taylor.

On motion of Col. J. F. Marshall, the Convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1855.

The Convention met agreeably to appointment at 4 o'clock. The minutes of the first meeting were read.

The Chair requested that delegates who were present who had not enrolled their names to come forward and do so. The following gentlemen appeared, enrolled their names, and took their seats.

From Chester—J. D. Crawford, J. C. B. Gill, J. Pagan, James A. Lewis, Samuel McAllily.

From Abbeville.—S. H. Smith, James Cresswell, John Logan.

From Fairfield.—F. Gaillard, J. M. Robertson.

From York—A. B. Springs.

Col. J. F. Marshall offered the following resolution which was passed:

Resolved, That members from other Districts and Societies having arrived, that one from each District and Society so represented be added to the committee to prepare business for the Convention.

The chair added the following gentlemen to the committee:

From Fishing Creek Society—James A. Lewis,

From York District—A. B. Springs.

It was moved and carried, that the House do now adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock, to give the committee time to make their report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 9.

The Convention met 10 a. m., and was organized. The Committee on Business being called for, made the following

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the

preparation of business for the consideration of the Convention, respectfully report :

That they have calmly and maturely reflected upon the objects which have caused so large and intelligent a number of our citizens to convene at this place. Your committee have come to the conclusion, that a period has arrived in the agricultural history of South Carolina, when something ought and must be done to stop the retrograding motion of our agricultural interests—some means must be adopted, by which her citizens will be aroused from their present state of lethargy, and some effort made to unite them in one common band of brotherhood, for the purpose of advancing the agricultural, scientific and mechanical interests of our State.

Your Committee would earnestly bring to the attention of this Convention the mournful fact that the interest heretofore taken by our citizens in agricultural improvement has become stationary; that our old fields are enlarging; our homesteads have been decreasing fearfully in numbers; and her energetic sons are annually seeking the rich and fertile lands of the south-west, upon which they imagine that treble the amount of profits can be made upon capital, than upon our own soils. Nor is this all. We are not only losing some of our most energetic citizens, to supply the bone and sinew of other States, but we are losing our slave population which is the true wealth of the State; our stock of hogs, horses, mules and cattle are diminishing in size and decreasing in number, and our purses are being strained for the last cent, to supply their places from the northwestern States. This state of affairs should not exist. We must arouse, by some means, the dormant energies of our people. We must bring them in contact with each other, where they can see and hear, each for himself, some useful and practicable suggestion of his neighbors, and from the citizens of other parts of the State. We must see and hear how our citizens are restoring our worn-out lands—the improvements they are making upon their stock of mules, hogs, cattle and sheep—what great increase! in the yield of their crop, by a judicious selection of seeds—the mode and manner of planting and tilling their land—and lastly, to see the great improvements that are daily being made in agricultural implements. When our people see and hear these things for themselves, there will be a spirit of inquiry awakened in the breast of every one, and the echo will fly from the mountain to the seaboard. We will stand by the old Palmetto State! Our sons will no longer seek the god of mammon, in the fertile lands of the south-west; but an attachment and zeal will be engendered in the bosom of each for our homes and the land of our birth, that will never die as long as this spirit of inquiry and emulation is kept alive. When we take into consideration the natural advantages we enjoy, our great system of railroad intercommunication, by which is daily developed the hidden resources of our State—our easy access to one of the best and cheapest markets on the Atlantic—the comforts of life and health we enjoy in the middle and upper districts, and then contrast them with the

low water in the western rivers—the cholera, the yellow fever and mosquitoes which scourge the south-west; we will then be convinced that our homes in South Carolina are more durable, and our land will yield us a great net income over the lands in the south-west.

The question then suggests itself, how are the energies of our people to be awakened upon the all-important subject of agricultural improvement? We answer, it can be done by the establishment of a State Agricultural Society, aided and assisted by district societies—by collecting useful facts and instructive opinions, which are known to numerous individual farmers, the embodying such useful information, and diffusing it throughout the State—by the annual exhibition of the agricultural, mechanical, artistic and domestic productions of our citizens. At these fairs our people will be brought in contact with each other—expression of opinions will be elicited, inquiry will be set on foot, and our people will return from each annual festival with new ideas, and in fixed determination to turn over a new leaf in agricultural improvement. To encourage us in the establishment of a State Agricultural Society, we have but to cast our eyes to our sister States, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia, and see what State Agricultural Societies have done in giving a new impulse to the energies of their people; their old fields have been reclaimed, expatriation of their sons has, in a great measure, ceased, and they now linger on the fatherland, tied by the kindred and hallowed associations. We feel that something should be done to arrest the deterioration of our land, and the expatriation of our energetic sons from our proud old State, made glorious by the brilliant achievements of the sages and patriots that have gone before us.

Your Committee, therefore, without expressing any opinion as to the management and working of the Society, for they concede that to be the appropriate duty of the Executive Committee, beg leave to submit the following resolutions for consideration of the Convention :

Resolved, That a State Agricultural Society be formed.

Resolved, That the State Agricultural Society shall consist of individual members, upon their paying an annual subscription of two dollars, or twenty-five dollars for life membership.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, to draft a suitable Constitution, that they proceed forthwith to the discharge of their duties, and report the same at the earliest practicable moment for ratification by the Convention now in session.

Resolved, That if suitable arrangements can be made with the citizens of Columbia, this Committee recommend that the Society be established at this place.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. MARSHALL, Chairman.

Dr. Davis moved that the report be received—which was agreed to.

Dr. Davis moved that a Committee of five be appointed, selected from the Convention, to prepare a constitution.

Col. Marshall moved that the resolutions be

taken up, seriatim.

The first resolution was then put and unani-
mously adopted.

The second was now put, when Mr. J. C. Hope moved the following amendment :

"And the Society will receive one voting member from each local Society at its annual meeting, and any number, as corresponding members, that the local Societies shall choose to send. Any local Society paying into the common treasury five dollars, shall claim the privilege for its members to enter for premiums offered by the State Society, and any member competing for premiums, shall pay two dollars as an entrance fee."

Mr. Palmer moved the following as an amendment to the amendment :

"And delegates from such District Societies as shall pay an annual contribution of — dollars to the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society.

Mr. Hope accepted the amendment.

The amendments were discussed by Messrs. Palmer, Hope and Marshall,

Mr. Hope withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Calhoun advocated the mode of individual membership.

Mr. J. U. Adams moved to fill up the blank in the amendment, by inserting two dollars for each member.

C. L. Marshall moved to lay the entire amendment on the table—which was lost.

Mr. J. A. Calhoun moved that the resolution as amended be adopted—which was carried.

The third and fourth resolutions were adopted.

Col. J. F. Marshall moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution, which was adopted, and the following appointment was made :

J. F. Marshall, S. S. Tompkins, O. R. Broyles, A. G. Summer, E. G. Palmer.

Mr. Mullins then offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the delegations from each District represented in this Convention, confer together, and appoint one member to form a Committee to nominate officers for the Society under the constitution.

This being adopted, the following selection was made :

Abbeville.—J A Calhoun.

Anderson.—J N Whitner, jr.

Charleston.—R S Porcher.

Darlington.—Dr R L Hart.

Chesterfield.—T E Powe.

Edgefield.—T Watson.

Fairfield.—N A Peay.

Laurens.—W T Chappell.

Marion.—W S Mullins.

Marlboro.—J W Harrington.

Orangeburg.—Thos. Oliver.

Richland.—John Bauskett.

Pickens.—J C Miller.

Lexington.—J C Hope.

Union.—W S Dogan.

Sumter.—J M Pitts.

Newberry.—J M Henderson.

Kershaw.—W C Cunningham.

Lancaster.—J H Witherspoon.

York.—A B Springs.

Chester.—J A Lewis.

The Committee to form the Constitution, then reported the following :

Constitution of the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina.

1. The name of this Society shall be the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina.

2. Its objects shall be to improve and advance the condition of agriculture and horticulture, and the auxiliary mechanic arts and manufactures.

3. This Society shall consist of individual members, upon their paying an annual subscription of two dollars, or twenty-five dollars for life membership—and of delegates from such district societies as shall pay an annual contribution of five dollars into the treasury of this Society; and that each delegate from such society shall pay a fee of two dollars; and also of such honorary members as shall be deemed proper by the Society; but no person shall be chosen an honorary member of the Society upon any other ground of merit or claim than of distinguished services rendered to agriculture, horticulture, or the mechanic arts.

4. There shall be a President and six Vice Presidents, and an Executive Committee, consisting of seven persons, including the President, who shall be annually elected by the Society.

5. The Society shall meet annually in the City of Columbia, on the second Tuesday in November, at which time there shall be an Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing and Stock Exhibition.

6. A quorum of the Society shall consist of not less than fifty members, and the President shall preside at all meetings, and in his absence a Vice President.

7. The Executive Committee shall appoint an individual who shall act as Secretary and Treasurer, appoint all Standing and other Committees of the Society, and to make arrangements for its annual exhibitions.

8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer, to keep and preserve the books and papers of the Society—to prepare its proceedings for publication—to revise all communications before they are published—to receive and disburse the funds of the Society under the direction of the Executive Committee, to edit an Agricultural paper, to be published by the Society, wherever, in their opinion, its publication shall be deemed expedient—and perform all other duties which they may assign to him—for which he shall receive an annual compensation, to be fixed by the said Committee.

9. This Constitution may be amended by the vote of two-thirds of the members attending any annual meeting.

Mr. Mullins moved that the Constitution be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Committee on the Officers made the following nominations, which were unanimously confirmed :

President—A. P. Calhoun.

Vice Presidents.—Thos. B. Byrd, Geo. Seaborn, Thos. E. Powe, R. S. Porcher, Jacob Stroman, N. A. Peay.

Executive Committee.—E. G. Palmer, A. G. Summer, O. M. Dantzler, R. W. Gibbes, R. J. Gage, J. U. Adams.

Col. Bauskett being asked to take the chair temporarily, Col. Summer moved that the thanks of the Delegates be presented to J. P. Barratt for his kindness and courtesy in presiding over this Convention, and to the Secretaries for the efficacy with which they have discharged their duty. It was unanimously adopted.

On the President resuming the chair, Mr. Bauskett presented the resolution to him with a few complimentary remarks, which Dr. Barratt replied to with much feeling and good humored comments on his own want of proper parliamentary knowledge as a presiding officer.

On motion of W. S. Dogan, the President appointed the following gentlemen a committee to conduct the President to his seat:

W. S. Dogan, John Bauskett, O. R. Broyles.

The President on taking the chair, addressed the Society with much feeling, and warmly thanked them for the honor bestowed upon him.

JOHN P. BARRATT, Pres't.

J. W. PARKER & S. G. EARLE, Sec'tys.

Proceedings of the State Agricultural Society.

THURSDAY, August 9, 1855.

Col. J. F. Marshall introduced the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee appoint Committees from each Districts whose duty it shall be to canvass their respective Districts for subscriptions in money and names to be added to the State Agricultural Society.

W. S. Dogan introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as members of the State Agricultural Society, we use our influence to extend the circulation of a paper devoted strictly to Agriculture and its kindred arts, namely: The Farmer and Planter.

A call was then made for the Delegates and other persons desiring to become members of the Society, to come forward and enroll their names.

Eighty-five gentlemen appeared and enrolled their names as life members.

Col. J. F. Marshall introduced the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to petition to the Legislature of South Carolina for an act of incorporation.

The Chair appointed the following Committee:

J. F. Marshall, O. R. Broyles, John Bauskett.

T. E. Powe, introduced the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the papers in Columbia be requested to publish the proceedings of the Convention, and other papers in the State friendly to the cause of Agriculture.

Col. A. G. Summer introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the different Railroad Companies who have kindly given return tickets to our

Delegates.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the City Council of Columbia and the citizens of Richland for the arrangements they have made for our meeting, and the sumptuous entertainment we have received at their hands.

On motion the Society then adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in November next.

A. P. CALHOUN, President.

S. G. EARLE, Sec'y. pro tem.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. VI., No. 9, : : : September, 1855.

✍ S. G. EARLE, Esq., Editor of the "Gazette and Advocate," has consented to act as Agent for the Farmer and Planter.

✍ JOSEPH COX, Esq., of Calhoun, S. C., is an authorized Agent for the Farmer and Planter.

✍ Mr. W. J. DUFFIE, of Newberry, is an agent for the Farmer and Planter.

The State Agricultural Convention.

It is with great pleasure we give in our present number the proceedings of the above Convention, and of the Society so happily organized by it; and although it was our misfortune to be denied, through indisposition, the pleasure of a personal attendance, we feel quite sure that not one, the most enthusiastic friend of the cause, is more gratified at the happy result than we are, notwithstanding unfair and ungenerous surmises and whispers that may have led some to a different conclusion. We have already, as have most of our readers, no doubt, seen many most favorable and cheering notices of the meeting by our brother Editors of the newspaper press throughout the State, which delights us to know that they have so promptly enlisted in the good cause. To all such, the Society may confidently look for much valuable aid in carrying out its future objects, as they come directly before hundreds, aye, thousands, of eyes that an agricultural paper never meets.

To our friend Earle, of the *Gazette*, we are indebted for a marked copy of the proceedings, from which we have extracted. As a matter of record, to be preserved in the Farmer and Planter, as well as to show their devotion to the cause, we had intended making sundry extracts from our exchanges, but find our editorial space so circumscribed for the present month, that

we are compelled to confine ourself to but few.

In the *Carolinian* of the 10th. we find the following:

"We give the proceedings of yesterday of this highly dignified, intelligent and earnest body of gentlemen, in the important object of their deliberations. The success of the Society is certain. With such steady attention to the great work as the delegates exhibit, it must succeed. In two days as much has been done to advance the interests of the State, as in any body that has ever assembled to promote them. An efficient organization has been adopted—a Constitution has been formed and officers elected—and already have nearly one hundred names been enrolled as life members at \$25.

This is but an earnest of what we may expect, and when the proceedings are made known, we look for a very extensive addition, both in names, money, and zeal in the good cause.

The spirit exhibited at this meeting will tell with full force in every District in the State, and we trust there will be many, *animis opibusque parati*."

Our most worthy and deserving young friend, THOMPSON, of the *Pickens Courier*—himself a Delegate to the Convention—in his issue of the 18th August, has the following:

"In our last issue we gave the first day's proceedings of this body. On our first page will be found the report of the Committee appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention, and the final proceedings thereon. The numbers of the Convention addressed themselves to the execution of their laudable undertaking, with a zeal and anxiety for its success, worthy of the great cause in which they are engaged. We were especially pleased with the earnestness and ability with which Col. A. P. Calhoun, of this District, Mr. Mullins, of Marion, Col. Marshall and Col. J. A. Calhoun, of Abbeville, and Mr. Palmer, of Fairfield, urged the necessity of action on the part of the farmer, and detailed the advantages which must follow the organization of a State Agricultural Society. In fact, the whole Convention moved forward with a harmony and determination, indicative of anything else but failure. We can safely recommend to the people of Pickens, therefore, the permanency and usefulness of the present organization, and the importance of being represented in the future meetings of Society, the first of which will be held in Columbia on the 2d Tuesday in November next.

Col. A. P. Calhoun of Pickens, was elected President of the Society. We regard the selection a wise one, independent of his peculiar fitness for the high and responsible position, as well as deserved compliment to the Pendleton Farmer's Society, whose delegate he was, it being one of the oldest societies in the State.

The Pendleton Society is, if we are not mistaken, the oldest one in the State, and, so far as we have been informed, the only one that has gone to the expense of building a Hall in which to hold its meetings.

Friend STOKES, of the *Herald*, comes out as follows:

"We are compelled to omit the proceedings of this convention to organize a State Agricultural Society in this number, but will lay them before our readers in full in the next issue. In consequence of the Extra Court being held at this place, we were unable to attend, but hear from our delegates that much enthusiasm existed, and that nearly \$3,000 were subscribed by those in attendance. This tells more for the ultimate success of the society than all the writing and speeches that could have been produced. It only remains now for the lukewarm and doubting to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist those who have so far advanced the society as to give their money and time to organize it, and South Carolina will establish a State Society that will dispense its beneficial influences from the seaboard to the mountains, and to future generations as well as the present."

And finally—for we find we must cut off many others whose remarks are equally worthy and appropriate—our old acquaintance and friend, DEGAFFARELLY, of the *Lexington Telegraph*, delivers himself as follows:

"We regret our inability, from the crowded state of our columns, to give the proceedings of the State Agricultural Convention in this number.

"The proceedings were harmonious, and the ultimate success of the society is certain. An efficient organization has been effected, and the society bids fair to be promotive of much good to the farming and planting interest of South Carolina.

"The representation was large, combining much of the talent and wisdom of the State; and the great zeal manifested by the Delegates, gave an evidence of what would be done in future.

"We were proud to see so many of our brethren of the quill, members of the Convention—it is an evidence that the press of South Carolina feels an abiding interest in this all-important movement, and that they are deemed worthy of representing the Agricultural interests of their several localities.

"The Press was represented by the following gentlemen: F. Gaillard, Esq., of the *Winnboro' Register*; S. G. Earle, Esq., of the *Anderson Gazette*; R. A. Thompson, Esq., of the *Pickens Courier*—all of whom appeared in lively spirits, and gave gratifying accounts of the success of their journals."

Of the proceedings of the Convention, it is our duty and pleasure to say they have our most hearty approval, and shall have our honest and devoted support, as has had the whole project of getting up the Society since its initiatory in our January number.

To our much esteemed friend, W. S. DOGAN, and to every member of the Convention that supported the same, we feel under lasting obligations for the resolution introduced by him in favor of the Farmer and Planter. It is to us the most gratifying approval of our humble exertions towards the advancement of the Agricultural interests of our State and of the South, notwithstanding our efforts have been greatly paralyzed.

ed for the want of patronage, and from other counter currents. The spirit that dictated such a demonstration in our favor, was surely a very different one to a *low* and unbecoming effort to prejudice the Convention against us by clandestine reports, or insinuations that we were opposed to, and throwing cold water on the praiseworthy efforts of the friends and advocates of the measure—"A stab in the dark" at the Farmer and Planter, and, no doubt, from *interested* motives that may yet develop themselves. But most fortunately for us, we had *friends* at Court, if we were absent; besides, very many of the members of the Convention are readers of our paper, and are capable of judging for themselves as to our course; and if *such charge has been made*, we most *emphatically* contradict it, and *challenge* the proof. That we *did* oppose the *time* fixed on by our friends of the Greenwood Society for the assembling of the Convention, neither we or our friends will pretend to deny. We did, as did, no doubt, many other friends of the cause, consider the time for the meeting too near at hand—that it would not admit of a full organization of District Societies to be represented, and so stated in our several remarks on the subject, which appeared in the Farmer and Planter from January to August, and also in private letters written to our friends of the Greenwood Committee, and to others, requesting their co-operation to postpone the meeting to a later date, not that we opposed the measure, but that we *feared* the consequences of a partial representation; and if either the Committee or any friend to whom we wrote, construed us otherwise, we can only regret our *vague* manner of expressing what we *intended* to convey. Time and events have, however, proven that we were mistaken in our views—that our fears (growing out of our great anxiety to succeed, probably,) were unfounded—that our friends were right and we wrong, and we congratulate them with all our heart that it is so. On running over the list of Districts, we find that two thirds or more were represented, and well represented. We regret that our own Society had so small a number present; yet, if not in number, it was *well* represented in talents, energy and devotion to the good cause. And we are prepared to say that our native District of Greenville, although not represented, *lack nothing* in devotion to the cause. Our friends only supposed as we feared that nothing would be done, and hence did not attend. But we have "good men and true" in old Greenville, that will not be found wanting in the hour of need—depend on that. She and all other Districts not yet represented, will make their mark at our November meeting, when we with confidence anticipate a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether." And to effect this most desirable object, let every District in the State that has not already done so, get up one or more Agricultural Societies, appoint their representatives and Committees to solicit and procure life memberships to the State Society, which has been fixed at the small sum of 25 dollars, the interest on which is only \$1.75, twenty-five cts less than the yearly membership of two dollars. We understand that nearly a hundred mem-

bers promptly stepped forward at the Convention and enrolled their names as life members. This is only an earnest, the first fruits of what will be done when all are convinced that we are *in earnest*.

Ladies' Department.

It will be seen by the ladies, if they read our paper, that we have again opened a department for them—will they step in and occupy it. We most respectfully invite you to do so, ladies. Write something, if only a recipe for making pickles, preserves or a johnny-cake. You have an example set you by "Ruth Ratle" in our present number, who, you see, is down upon us "like a thousand of brick." Wonder where Tabitha is. Come out Tabby, if it is only to advertise yourself for a husband. But recollect if you effect a match through our columns, we shall expect a handsome fee in the case.

The Spectator.

We have just received number 9 of vol. 1 of this new candidate for favor. A weekly miscellaneons and family journal, published at Washington City. It is a neat and handsome quarto of 8 pages, and, no doubt, from the number before us, dirt-cheap at the low price of two dollars to single subscribers, and less to clubs. By AUG. F. HARRY, Washington, D. C.

We accept the offer to exchange with pleasure.

Land Advertised.

Will our friends who have written us about lands in the vicinity of Pendleton, refer to the advertisement of our neighbor, Mr. S. E. MAXWELL, in our present number. We assure them that the description given, is, by no means, overwrought. Everything will be found rather to excel than fall under the description. To any person wanting a well-fixed place in our village, or a superior little farm in the country, or both together, which might suit much better, we would say, you will do well to make haste to avail yourself of the offer now made for such chance to make a snug settlement hereabouts, but rarely occurs. There is but little better up-land in our country. We know it well, for it lies adjoining us. As to the fixtures, our friend has a peculiar bump that qualifies him to "do up things" a *lecture* better than almost anybody else we know.

For the Farmer and Planter. Reclaiming Lands.

DEAR SIR:—Can you advise me of the best mode of reclaiming a barren sand ridge? Entertaining, as I am beginning to do, some pride in agriculture, (attributable, no doubt, in a good degree, to the influence of the Farmer and Planter upon my mind,) and having one or two such ridges under cultivation, and *situate upon the public road*, I have become especially desirous of reclaiming it, and my agricultural experience being somewhat limited, shall feel very much obliged to you, or any of your numerous and able correspondents, for suggestions through

you paper, of the best means of accomplishing my object.

Friendfield, S. C.

INQUIRER.

REMARKS.—Will any of our readers who are able to report progress in the business of reclaiming sandy lands, give us the benefit of their experience? For ourself, we must confess that we have not done much to “brag on” in this line; but for what little we have done, we may give most credit to the cow-pea, and with this clover of the South, we intend *trying* to do more. We have a field similarly situated to that of our correspondent, (on the public road,) which, above all others, we would prefer to improve, for the reason, perhaps, that every farmer will keep such fields better cultivated than those out of sight. This field we have set apart for two crops only—calling oats (the great exhauster,) and rye one, and peas the other. The oats to occupy the stiffer, and the rye the light parts of the field. With these two crops, on alternate years, if both were given entirely to the land, there can be no doubt of a rapid improvement, and, with the addition of lime to change its constitution, a permanent one. But we have not the lime, neither do we intend giving the whole of the crops to the land, and hence with all the manure we can spare to it, the improvement, if any, must be less rapid. Our course will be: First, to manure the poorer spots broadcast for the small grain, to put in well, and roll with a heavy roller, when the grain is up, to cut and remove as usual, to pasture only to hogs, and to them but a short time. The next spring, say by the first of May, to turn everything in, with a good two-horse turning plow, (*murder*, some one will say,) roll down we'll, and broadcast or drill peas. If broadcast, put in with cultivator—if drilled, work with cultivators or sweeps only. No vines or peas to be gathered, but hogs only, allowed to run on them till time for sowing rye and winter oats, and repeat.

But, in all probability, “Inquirer” desires to make a more rapid improvement than can be done by our process, even if at greater loss, and, if so, we would advise him, if in a marl region, which, we believe, he is—first, to marl his sandy land. If marl is not to be had, and lime is, then lime, not exceeding 50 bushels to the acre if the land is very light and in a great degree destitute of vegetable matter; or, if no lime, use ashes, the same quantity or more to the acre, and if neither of the above, common stiff clay, as low as 50 bushels to the acre, will constitute a good alternative—one that will so change the constitution of the land as to enable it to become more retentive of moisture, and of whatever manure may be given it.

After either of the applications above recommended, we would advise a course of green crops to be given entirely, or in part, to the land for its further improvement. First, a crop of oats or rye, to be sown this fall with whatever manure may be available, except, if an application of fresh lime has been made, then neither guano or putrescent animal manures should immediately follow, but manures principally vegetable in preference. In the spring, give to each acre, one to two bushels of Plaster of Paris—a surface

application—then when the small grain is fully in head and bloom, sow peas from a half to a bushel per acre, and turn all in, to be followed with a heavy roller, as we should have advised in putting in the small grain. (The roller is an important implement to all light lands.) About the time the first peas ripen, the vines may be turned in and rolled down preparatory to another small grain crop if it is intended to pursue the same course another year; or, if “Inquirer” desires some return for the labors already bestowed, he may allow the crop of peas to ripen, and his hogs to have a run on them with but little if any loss to the land. Indeed, taking into consideration the trading of the land, and the large quantity (much more than would be supposed by those who have not tried the experiment,) of manure dropped with great regularity over it by the hogs, we are inclined to prefer the latter course independently of the gain to the hogs.—
ED.

Ladies' Department.

Written for the Farmer and Planter.

A Letter from Ruth Rattle.

DEAR TABITHA:—In accordance with a promise long since given, I embrace a leisure moment to transmit to you a few of my ideas on matters and things in general, hoping that if you do not find them very striking or original, my effort will, at least, show a willingness to be punctual, if, at the same time, it betray an inability to be entertaining.

I have had a sly intimation that the Editor of the Farmer and Planter has been descanting at large on the indolence of Southern females in writing for their papers. At any rate, we may take consolation in his having paid us an indirect compliment—’though I *know* he did not *mean it*—for in representing the evil as *merely* indolence, of course he supposes our *ability* to render ourselves interesting. However, we will just thank the very discerning Editor for his good opinion, though it be unmerited, and have our petty revenge by showing him his penetration has not yet struck at the root of the evil; we will write, and if our attempt prove a random shot, it’s no fault of ours. But, betwixt you and I, I think he will be glad to keep silent on *that subject* in future, if our brilliant productions bring his paper into disrepute.

I think it unfortunate your enquiries should have been directed to a subject on which so many writers have exhausted their brains for so many centuries; yet I suppose there is still room for comment on a question which continues the subject of so much dispute as female education. Indeed I am most happy to assert that the practical attention of the public has never been so immediately directed to the cultiva-

tion of the female mind as in the present age, and I trust that this important innovation, in the common mode of thinking, will be the harbinger of much good to general society, for who exerts so great an influence over society as females, and who more fit when the understanding and *heart* are cultivated as they should be? Even in individual communities the tone of society is a very good criterion by which to judge of the general turn and elevation of the sentiments of the females who compose them.

On this account, if no other, should they feel sensible of the great responsibility devolving upon him, and those who are blest with opportunities should be solicitous to improve them, knowing that their exertions will be crowned, not merely with the recompense a cultivated mind always derives from its own resources, but by the sweet and enviable gratification of being useful to others.

There prevail many mistaken notions as to what constitutes a well educated lady. Some devote their whole time and attention to the acquisition of a superficial education, which would sit much more gracefully on a stage actress than one who intends virtuously to perform those womanly duties which must inevitably fall to her lot. Others, meanwhile, are confined too exclusively to the more solid studies, which, of course, are indispensable, but which are necessarily learned at the expense of every lighter accomplishment, many of which may be rendered highly advantageous, not in making a display, but as a source of relaxation for the mind, and innocent and refined amusement for leisure moments. And frequently, as in the case of music, the pleasure is not confined to one, but may render cheerful the evenings of the entire home circle. What is the aim and end of all female acquirements if not the adornment of home? Her's is the happy office of shedding a radiance over the hearthstone by the performance of those duties which come within her sphere alone.

Much of home comfort depends on attention to things which many, unfortunately, consider too insignificant, or too far beneath them, to claim any portion of their time. But we are not to consider ourselves accomplished when we bid adieu to the school-room, and set ourselves up as a proper parlor ornament, but must condescend to render ourselves agreeable in other departments. The kitchen! and oh, horrors! the dairy, too, must rejoice in the good effects of our visits. Many a fastidious Miss may cry out against making so great a leap as

that from the drawing room to the kitchen, and may regard beneath the dignity of a lady, those affairs, which, in her eye, belong only to the menial; but if she will only make the experiment, she will be convinced that judgment must be exercised in the culinary art, as in every other, and she may find, too, that even her academical learning may not here be entirely useless.

Of course, we do not agree with that prejudiced, narrow-minded portion of mankind who think we must live and die in the kitchen, only exercise at the churn, and never enliven ourselves with any music short of that of a spinning wheel. We will just denounce, as crabbed old bachelors—and what more opprobrious epithet could we substitute?—all such persons, and endeavor so to economize time that no duty may pass neglected.

I claim, Dear Tabitha, a speed response, remaining as ever, your affectionate,

RUTH RATTLE.

LIST OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES	AMOUNT.
Hon J L Norwell,	Charleston,	S. C. \$2
J Henry Moffatt,	Lewisville,	" 1.
Thos Cox,	Georgetown,	" 1.
J F Bradford,	Sumterville,	" 1
A Chandler,	China Grove,	" 1
Emanuel Martin,	Greenfield,	" 1
Allen Vance,	Greenwood (v. 3, 4, & 5.)	" 3
J N Coehran,	Hodges Depot. Is it for	1
Maj. Jno. Cochran,	Deadfalls? If so the	
credit is for vol. 4, (p'd by A Vance, esq.)		
G W Pressley,	Frazierville, (v. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5)	5
H A Jones, esq.,	Alberville c. h.,	" 1
J S Reid,	Newberry c. h.	" 1
Capt. Geo. Turnipseed,	Glymphville,	" 1
D Gondelock,	Unionville,	" 2
Dr M M Hunter,	Seuffletown,	" 3
R S Ferguson,	\$2, Reynosa,	"
Jas Bell,	"	"
J A Ferguson,	"	"
Dr Thos. Weir,	"	"
Capt C Gage,	Unionville, (vol 5 6)	" 2
Martin Harrison,	Fair Play,	" 1
H C Ravenel,	Pendleton,	" 1
Capt A G Neal,	Steele Creek,	N C., 3.
J R Osborn,	Ashville,	" 1.
J Gilky,	Cuba,	" 1.
H Bradford,	Brownsville,	Tenn., 1.
Maj J T Broyles,	Washington College,	" 2.
Thos Bragg,	Pleasant Site, (vols 2, 3, 4)	Ala 3.
W R Poole,	Fords' Store,	Ga. 1

List of Premiums for 1855.

TO BE AWARDED AT THE PENDLETON AGRICULTURAL FAIR, ON THE 2ND THURSDAY IN OCT.

1st. For the most successful experiment with any of the popular fertilizers, which are coming into use in our State. On Corn, Wheat and Cotton a premium of \$1 for each acre experimented on—not exceeding five acres of each.

2d. For the second best, half the above amount on each.

3d. For the third best, the Society's Diploma.

4th. For the best acre of Red Clover, \$5 00

5th. " " " of any kind of grasses, 5 00

6th. " 2d " of each of the above, 2 00

7th. For the greatest yield of Sweet Potatoes, not less than one acre.....3 00

8th. For the best yield of Irish Potatoes not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre.....2 00

9th. For the best Stallion, not over eight years old, for farm use.....8 00

10th. " " " Mare.....5 00

11th. " " " Jack raised in Pendleton District.....5 00

12th. " " " Imported.....5 00

13th. " " " Jennet raised in Pendleton District.....5 00

14th. " " " Bull, improved breed 5 00

15th. " " " " Native.....5 00

16th. " " " Cow of any breed...5 00

17th. " " " Heifer, under 2 years 2 00

18th. " " " Calf, " 1 year, 1 00

19th. " " " Ram of any breed 3 00

20th. " " " Ewe " " " 3 00

21st. " " " Boar " " " 3 00

22d. " " " Sow " " " 3 00

23d. " " " Yoke of oxen, 5 00

24th. " " " Male, under four years, raised in the District.....3 00

25th. " " " Coop of improved poultry.....2 00

26th. " 2d " " " " 1 00

27th. " the best subsoil plow; price taken into consideration.....One volume of any of the following Agricultural papers, to wit: American Farmer, Southern Planter, Farmer and Planter, Southern Cultivator, Soil of the South, Southern Farmer and Cotton Plant.

28th. For the best Turning Plow made in the District—the same.

29th. For the best Hill-side Plow, Imported—the same.

30. For the best Plow stock—the same.

31. " " " " " made by a slave.....1 00

32. Best and largest collection of Plows of different kinds.....2 00

33. For the largest and best collection of Agricultural Implements.....5 00

34. For the best home-made Waggon, one, two and four horse, do,—Agricultural work

35. For the best Cultivator---an Ag'l work

36. " " best Scythe and Cradle---"

37. " " best Corn Planter, "

38. " " best Straw Cutter, "

39. " " best Straw and Stalk Cutter, "

40. " " best Harrow, "

41. " " best Manure Fork, "

42. " " best Home-made Axe, "

43. " " Grass Scythe and Snath, "

44. " " best Thrashing Machine, 2 00

45. " " best Wheat Fan and Screen, 2 00

46. " " best Ox and Horse cart, Ag'l work

Committees to award discretionary premiums on domestic Manufactures, products of the Dairy &c., including all articles that may be presented and not above enumerated, will be appointed.

VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY AND LAND FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for sale his well improved HOUSE and LOT, in a pleasant, retired part of the Village of Pendleton. The Lot contains six and-a-half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) acres—some three or four of which are cleared, including a large Garden, and lots for Corn, Potatoes, Grass, &c., all neatly and substantially enclosed. The dwelling and other houses stand in a handsome grove of young oaks of between two and three acres. The dwelling contains six rooms with four fire-places, and a basement story suitable, when finished, for a dining-room. The kitchen has attached an ironing-room, with servants' sleeping rooms above. Smoke-house sufficiently large and well constructed—An excellent Well of water, with well-house and bathing room adjoining—A superior Dairy, fourteen feet square and ten deep, walled and floored with brick and hydraulic cement. Negro houses, Barn, Stables, Work-shop, and all other necessary houses down to a hen coop, and well constructed all in good condition.

---ALSO---

A small but valuable TRACT of LAND lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the village, on the Anderaon road, containing 130 acres, 60 of which are cleared and under good, new fence. The Pendleton Rail Road runs through one corner of the tract, in $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the Dwelling, which is a good frame building with five rooms and four fire-places. A good Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, and other buildings are on the premises. A good Garden; also, an Orchard of Peaches, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, &c., and an excellent spring of cold water, all in good order and convenient. As I am anxious to sell, the terms will be made easy and altogether accommodating.

S. E. MAXWELL.

Pendleton, Aug. 28, '55

9-11.

Land for Sale.

I have a valuable tract of land near Pendleton, that I would sell at a fair price and on accommodating terms. The tract contains 700 acres, about 300 of which is under good fence and in cultivation. This place was a few years since owned and occupied by the late venerable F. K. HUGER, by whom it was much improved and embellished. The dwelling house is large and conveniently arranged, say 100 by 45 feet, 12 or 14 rooms and 8 fire-places. Kitchen, smoke-house, dairy with a dry-well, ice-house, bathing-room, &c., all ample. In the garden, which is laid out with much taste, there is a hot-house of pisa work, a grape-ry and fruit of the most select varieties, with shrubbery of all kinds. The out houses are not surpassed by any in the up-country; such as stables for horses and cattle, barns, corn cribs, thrasher and cotton-gin houses, blacksmith shop, &c. Several good springs convenient. The road from this place to the village is nearly level, and one of the best carriage roads in the up-country. But if you desire to buy a pleasant and healthy residence in the up-country, in full view of a long range of mountains, and on which you may raise provisions of every kind in abundance, then come and see and judge for yourself.

GEORGE SEABORN.

Pendleton, S. C., August, 1855.